

EXHIBIT U

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

In re:

THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND
MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO
RICO,

as representative of

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO
RICO, THE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT
SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO,
AND THE PUERTO RICO PUBLIC
BUILDINGS AUTHORITY,

Debtors.

No. 17 BK 3283-LTS

EXPERT REPORT OF
MARTI P. MURRAY

SEPTEMBER 13, 2021

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I. QUALIFICATIONS

1. I am a Principal with The Brattle Group (“Brattle”), a consulting firm. I am the Co-Practice Leader for the Bankruptcy & Restructuring Practice, and the Practice Leader for the Alternative Investments Practice, encompassing, among other things, engagements relating to hedge funds and private equity.
2. As part of what is now close to a forty-year career, I have spent approximately 35 years in the bankruptcy and restructuring field including, among other things, having held senior management and oversight roles with investment funds specializing in distressed and bankrupt companies, an investing specialty commonly referred to as distressed debt investing (“Distressed Debt Investing”). After retiring from active portfolio management in 2009, I have been engaged as a financial advisor to debtors and stakeholders in connection with out-of-court restructurings and bankruptcies. I have also consulted on issues relating to, among other things, industry custom and practice for debt restructurings, bankruptcy plans of reorganization, financial forecasting and projections, the valuation of businesses and securities, solvency, fraudulent conveyance, claims estimation, and damages analyses.
3. I commenced my career in finance and credit in 1982, when I joined Bank of America (“BofA”). I completed BofA’s formal credit training program and became a relationship manager for Fortune 500 clients in the consumer and industrial products sector. I was responsible for the extension of credit to BofA’s client base, and the delivery of a suite of services offered by the bank to its corporate clients.
4. In 1987, I entered the alternative investment management industry. At that time, I joined Oppenheimer & Co. (“Oppenheimer”) to work for a Portfolio Manager for the Oppenheimer Horizon Fund—one of the first hedge funds specifically established for Distressed Debt Investing. There, I worked at as an Investment Analyst, evaluating potential debt and equity investments for the fund, making buy/sell recommendations to the Portfolio Manager, and subsequently monitoring investments for which I was responsible.

5. In 1990, I joined Furman Selz Incorporated (“Furman”), a broker-dealer owned by Xerox at the time, to oversee its Distressed Debt Investing department. As a Senior Managing Director and department head, my responsibilities included investing capital in the distressed debt, bank debt, and high-yield asset classes on the firm’s behalf and for Xerox. I was also responsible for developing a money management business around the Distressed Debt Investing specialty, and I launched a number of hedge fund investment vehicles and separately managed accounts for outside investors.
6. In 1995, I founded Murray Capital Management, Inc. (“Murray Capital”), an SEC-registered investment adviser. I served as the President and Portfolio Manager of Murray Capital. Murray Capital specialized in Distressed Debt Investing, taking positions at all levels of the capital structure of distressed and bankrupt companies, from senior secured loans and first mortgages to second lien debt instruments, unsecured bonds, trade claims, preferred stock, common stock, and various forms of derivatives. Peak client capital under management at Murray Capital grew to approximately \$750 million, with the client base consisting of pension funds, university endowments, fund-of-funds, family offices, and high net worth individuals. I had ultimate responsibility for all aspects of the firm’s business, including, among other things, fund formation, marketing, client services, fund operations, research, portfolio management, hedging strategies, trading, and compliance.
7. I ran Murray Capital from 1995 until early 2008, at which point the Distressed Debt Investing business of Murray Capital was acquired by Babson Capital, the money management division of the insurance company Mass Mutual. I joined Babson Capital and ran the Distressed Debt Investing department there until my retirement from active portfolio management in late 2009.
8. In my capacity as a Distressed Debt Investing hedge fund professional and portfolio manager for 23 years, a significant portion of my time was dedicated to working on debt restructurings. As part of managing a Distressed Debt Investing investment portfolio, I reviewed most of the major bankruptcy cases in the United States for the purposes of evaluating potential investments or monitoring existing ones. I frequently served on ad-hoc and official creditors’ committees formed as part of a bankruptcy or restructuring process, including in the bankruptcies or

restructurings of Dow Corning, Global Power Equipment Group, Inc, Werner Ladder, Evergreen International Aviation, Inc., Scotia Pacific Company LLC, and Satmex, among others. I also participated in backstopping the rights offering for Solutia, a chemical company seeking to emerge from bankruptcy. In these capacities, I participated in negotiating the terms of numerous restructurings, working with outside counsel and financial advisors.

9. Later, in my capacity as a financial advisor, I advised numerous companies and debt and equity stakeholders in connection with debt restructurings and bankruptcies, including in connection with the bankruptcies or restructurings of the W Hotel and Condominiums in Boston, The Dolan Company, Component Hardware Group, Pulse Electronics, and Chesapeake Energy. I have also been engaged by bankruptcy trustees, including as Special Consultant in the case of Fletcher International, Ltd. Bermuda. The work I oversaw in that matter was reflected in the Trustee's Report and Disclosure Statement filed with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York in November 2013.
10. I have been engaged as a testifying expert or financial advisor in over twenty matters relating to financial distress, bankruptcy, and restructuring/dissolution. Those in the public domain include: In re WeWork Litigation, In re Altaba, Inc., Chesapeake Energy Corporation, SW Boston Hotel Venture LLC, et al., GSC Group, Inc., et al., The Dolan Company, In re Sears Holding Corporation, et al., et al., In re Neiman Marcus Group LTD LLC, et al.; and In re Petters Company, Inc., et al., In re Fletcher International, Ltd., SEC v. James Thomas Bramlette, SEC v. Paul Alar, West Mountain, In the matter of Lynn Tilton, Patriarch Partners, LLC et al.; Ramius Private Select Ltd., et al., v. Sacha Lainovic, et al., and Public Sector Pension Investment Board v. Saba Capital Management, L.P.. In certain of these cases I was retained as an expert by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
11. In addition to my professional responsibilities, over the years, I have taught as an Adjunct Professor at the NYU Stern School of Business. Between 2001 and 2013, I taught graduate level courses in Bankruptcy and Distressed Debt Investing, as well as in Valuation/Equity Analysis.
12. As a result of my education, training, career as a Distressed Debt Investing portfolio manager, my work as a financial advisor and expert, and my teaching experience, I am thoroughly

familiar with industry custom and practice for bankruptcies and restructurings from a practitioner's perspective, including as it relates to the negotiation of plans, plan feasibility, claims objections, financial analysis, financial forecasting and projections, valuation, and other issues relevant to this matter.

13. I hold the designation of Certified Valuation Analyst ("CVA"), awarded by the National Association of Certified Valuators and Analysts ("NACVA"). I regularly attend training on a variety of valuation topics and obtain CPE (Continuing Professional Education) credit necessary to maintain the CVA credential. I am also a Certified Fraud Examiner (a "CFE").
14. I received a BA from Colgate University in 1981 with a major in World Affairs and Chinese and an MBA in Finance from the NYU Stern School of Business in 1986.
15. A copy of my CV is attached hereto as Appendix B. Brattle is being compensated for my work at the hourly rate of \$1,100. Staff at Brattle have assisted me by performing work at my direction. All of the opinions and conclusions stated in this report are my own. Brattle's compensation is not contingent upon the outcome of this case.

II. SCOPE OF ENGAGEMENT

16. I have been engaged by Proskauer Rose LLP ("Proskauer" or "Counsel") in its capacity as counsel for The Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico (the "FOMB" or the "Oversight Board") in connection with the Confirmation Hearing for the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Employees Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico, and the Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority (Dkt. 17628-1) (the "Plan of Adjustment" or the "Plan").
17. I have been asked to provide my expert opinion as to whether implementation of the key financial elements of the Plan is consistent with the Fiscal Plan for Puerto Rico, dated April 23, 2021, as certified by the FOMB (the "2021 Certified Fiscal Plan", or the "2021 CFP").¹

¹ The 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan is Exhibit H to the Disclosure Statement for the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al. (Dkt. 17628-8).

Specifically, I have been asked to determine: (i) whether implementation of the Plan will leave Puerto Rico with sufficient cash reserves, consistent with the up-front cash needs outlined in the 2021 CFP; and (ii) whether implementation of the Plan will result in a level of future debt service that is consistent with sustainable debt levels, as discussed in the 2021 CFP.

18. I have also been asked to provide my expert opinion as to: (i) whether the proposed treatment of pension liabilities associated with the Employee Retirement System (“ERS”), the Teachers’ Retirement System (“TRS”), and the Judiciary Retirement System (“JRS”) is already reflected in the 2021 CFP, and will therefore not negatively impact Puerto Rico’s ability to achieve the fiscal plan; (ii) whether implementation of the Plan and achievement of the Fiscal Plan is dependent on new borrowings and, if so, whether those new borrowings would be in violation of the borrowing restrictions incorporated into the Plan; and (iii) whether certain settlements reached in connection with the Plan are reasonable.
19. Section III of this report contains a summary of my opinions. Section IV provides relevant background information. Section V includes a detailed discussion of my opinions. The opinions expressed herein are based on the application of my professional expertise and my experience as a bankruptcy and restructuring practitioner to the materials I have reviewed to-date, as listed in Appendix C. I may seek to supplement or modify my opinions to the extent new information becomes available.

III. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

- A. OPINION #1: THE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT AND THE 2021 CFP ARE CONSISTENT, AS IT RELATES TO THE DEBTORS' UP-FRONT CASH NEEDS AND SUSTAINABLE DEBT SERVICE LEVELS. I SEE NOTHING IN THE PLAN RELATING TO THESE ELEMENTS THAT WOULD BE LIKELY TO IMPEDE THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO OTHERWISE ACHIEVE OR EXCEED THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PROJECTED IN THE 2021 CFP. SPECIFICALLY, THE PLAN AND THE 2021 CFP ARE CONSISTENT BECAUSE:
1. **Implementation of the Plan will leave the Debtors with sufficient cash, consistent with the up-front cash needs anticipated as part of the 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan; and**
 2. **Implementation of the Plan will result in a level of future non-contingent debt service that is consistent with sustainable debt levels as set forth in the 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan.**
- B. OPINION #2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED TREATMENT OF THE PENSION PLANS FOR ERS, JRS, AND TRS IS ALREADY REFLECTED IN THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN, AND WILL THEREFORE NOT NEGATIVELY IMPACT THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN.
- C. OPINION #3: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN ARE NOT DEPENDENT ON NEW BORROWINGS AND, AS A RESULT THE BORROWING RESTRICTIONS INCORPORATED INTO THE PLAN SHOULD NOT IMPEDE THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN.

- D. OPINION #4: THE SETTLEMENTS UNDERPINNING THE PLAN WERE REACHED BETWEEN SOPHISTICATED PARTIES OVER A MORE THAN FOUR YEAR PERIOD, IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH TYPICAL CUSTOM AND PRACTICE FOR COMPLEX DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS. THE MAJOR STAKEHOLDER PARTIES WERE REPRESENTED BY SOPHISTICATED COUNSEL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS, WITH EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP WELL-EQUIPPED TO ACT IN ITS OWN ECONOMIC BEST INTEREST. THE SETTLEMENTS ARE REASONABLE AND CONSISTENT WITH WHAT WOULD BE EXPECTED IN DEAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SOPHISTICATED PARTIES UNDERTAKEN AS PART OF A COMPLEX DEBT RESTRUCTURING.

IV. BACKGROUND

A. PUERTO RICO'S INSOLVENCY

20. Over the past several decades, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("Puerto Rico" or the "Commonwealth") has experienced a period of severe economic decline.² In the 11 year period between 2007 and 2018, the real GNP of the Commonwealth experienced near uninterrupted contraction each year.³ In recent years, Puerto Rico's fiscal crisis has resulted from a contracting economy, population declines, and changes in tax status and available credits under the U.S. tax code for manufacturing companies as well as the negative impact of a series of natural disasters.⁴
21. By 2016, Puerto Rico faced an unsustainable debt burden that included more than \$72 billion in funded debt issued by more than a dozen public entities, and more than \$50 billion in unfunded pension liabilities to current and future retirees.⁵ The Commonwealth has not paid interest or principal on its general obligation bonds or Commonwealth-guaranteed obligations since July 1,

² Disclosure Statement for the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al., July 30, 2021, Dkt. 17628, p. 1 (the "Disclosure Statement").

³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 179.

⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 1.

⁵ Financial Oversight and Management Board website, "Debt", <https://oversightboard.pr.gov/debt/>.

2016.⁶ As a result of its dire financial condition and failure to pay its debts, Puerto Rico lost the ability to access the municipal bond market and other funding sources traditionally used to finance government operations.⁷

22. Puerto Rico's dire financial situation has also caused a humanitarian crisis for over three million U.S. citizens living in Puerto Rico, as basic healthcare, legal, and education services have been impaired.⁸ For instance, by January 2016, the lack of government funding caused some hospitals to begin closing floors and curtailing services. As of June 2017, Puerto Rico's unemployment rate was 10.1%, which was one of the highest levels in the U.S.⁹ Since 2006 nearly 10% of the Puerto Rican population has left Puerto Rico in search of better opportunities.¹⁰

B. PROMESA, THE FOMB, AND THE TITLE III CASES

23. In an effort to address the ongoing fiscal and humanitarian crisis in Puerto Rico, President Obama signed the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA") into law on June 30, 2016.¹¹ Among other things, PROMESA established the FOMB.¹²

⁶ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 90.

⁷ Letter from Jacob L. Lew, Secretary of the Treasury, to Paul Ryan, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives January 15, 2016, <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Pages/Secretary-Lew-Sends-Letter-to-Congress-on-Puerto-Rico.aspx>.

⁸ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 1; Letter from Jacob L. Lew, Secretary of the Treasury, to Paul Ryan, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives January 15, 2016, <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Pages/Secretary-Lew-Sends-Letter-to-Congress-on-Puerto-Rico.aspx>.

⁹ FOMB, Puerto Rico's Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits, p.2, August 23, 2021.

¹⁰ Letter from Jacob L. Lew, Secretary of the Treasury, to Paul Ryan, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives January 15, 2016, <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Pages/Secretary-Lew-Sends-Letter-to-Congress-on-Puerto-Rico.aspx>.

¹¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, at Exhibit H Certified Commonwealth Fiscal Plan §2.1 Enactment of PROMESA.

¹² Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA"), 48 U.S.C. § 2101 et seq., June 30, 2016, Title 1- Establishment and Organization of Oversight Board SEC. 101 Financial Oversight and Management Board.

24. The FOMB's stated purpose is to enable Puerto Rico to "achieve fiscal responsibility and access to the capital markets."¹³ The FOMB has the authority, in its sole discretion, to certify annual budgets and multi-year fiscal plans.¹⁴ The FOMB has certified budgets of the Commonwealth for each of fiscal years 2018-2022.¹⁵
25. Title III of PROMESA provides for the Commonwealth to establish debt restructurings under a court-supervised, quasi-bankruptcy process similar to those under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code applicable to municipalities.¹⁶ The FOMB is the sole representative of any debtor in a Title III case, with the exclusive authority to propose a plan of adjustment.¹⁷
26. Commencing in May 2017, the FOMB filed voluntary petitions for relief and commenced Title III cases for the following entities (the "Debtors"), among others:¹⁸
- The Commonwealth on May 3, 2017,
 - The Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("ERS") on May 21, 2017, and
 - The Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority ("PBA") on September 27, 2019.

¹³ PROMESA Title 1- Establishment and Organization of Oversight Board SEC. 101 (a) Purpose.

¹⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 1-2 and 192-194. The FOMB will terminate when it certifies that: "(i) the Commonwealth has adequate access to short-term and long-term capital markets at reasonable interest rates to meet its borrowing needs and (ii) for at least four consecutive Fiscal Years: (a) the Commonwealth has developed its budgets in accordance with modified accrual accounting standards and (b) the expenditures made by the Commonwealth during each such Fiscal Year did not exceed its revenues during that year, as determined in accordance with modified accrual accounting standards." Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 194.

¹⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 198; July 1, 2021 FOMB letter certifying the FY 2022 budget <https://oversightboard.pr.gov/budgets-2/> accessed September 12, 2021.

¹⁶ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 1-2 and 192.

¹⁷ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 2.

¹⁸ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 4. The FOMB also filed Title III petitions for the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation ("COFINA") on May 5, 2017, the Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority ("HTA") on May 21, 2017, and the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") on July 2, 2017. The scope of this report is limited to the Title III cases of the Commonwealth, ERS, and PBA.

27. The Title III cases have provided protection to the Commonwealth from creditor debt-enforcement actions that could “inflict irreparable damage on Puerto Rico’s economy.”¹⁹
28. On September 27, 2019, the FOMB filed an initial plan of adjustment on behalf of the Debtors, after reaching plan support agreements with several major creditor groups.²⁰ Between 2019 and 2021, and under the guidance of a court-appointed mediation team, the FOMB continued to negotiate with creditors and gained additional support for its restructuring plan. The initial plan was amended several times. On July 30, 2021, the FOMB filed the Plan and the accompanying disclosure statement (the “Disclosure Statement”).²¹ The Disclosure Statement was approved on August 2.²²
29. The Court has set October 4, 2021 as the deadline for voting on the Plan, and October 19, 2021 as the deadline to file objections to confirmation of the Plan.²³ The confirmation hearing is scheduled to begin on November 8, 2021.²⁴
30. As part of the Title III cases for the Debtors, the U.S. Trustee appointed two statutory committees – an Unsecured Creditors’ Committee (the “UCC”), and the Official Retirement Committee of the Government of Puerto Rico (“COR”).²⁵ COR is comprised of eight members who represent the collective interests of the retirees of the government. The members of COR were selected by the U.S. Trustee, and COR represents the pensioners of the ERS, TRS, and JRS

¹⁹ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 18-19.

²⁰ Disclosure Statement Dkt. 17628, p.10.

²¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628 and Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan Of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al., Dkt. 17628-1 (the “Plan”).

²² Order (I) Approving Disclosure Statement, (II) Fixing Voting Record Date, (III) Approving Confirmation Hearing Notice And Confirmation Schedule, (IV) Approving Solicitation Packages And Distribution Procedures, (V) Approving Forms of Ballots, and Voting and Election Procedures, (VI) Approving Notice of Non-Voting Status, (VII) Fixing Voting, Election, and Confirmation Deadlines, and (VIII) Approving Vote Tabulation Procedures, Dkt. 17639, p. 7. “The Debtors shall cause the Balloting Agent to complete the mailing of the Confirmation Hearing Notice in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules and Local Rules on or before the later of August 5, 2021 and five (5) business days after entry of this Order.”

²³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 16.

²⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 16.

²⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 260.

retirement systems in relation to their pension and health benefits.²⁶ COR members include former judges, teachers, and other government employees.²⁷ The UCC is comprised of union and service providers.²⁸

31. The FOMB has stated that it is committed to a “once and done” approach to the Debtors’ restructuring, so as to put Puerto Rico in the position so that it does not face insolvency again.²⁹ As part of this effort, the Plan proscribes the restructuring of approximately \$35 billion in debt and other claims, and more than \$50 billion in accumulated pension liabilities.³⁰ After giving effect to the Plan, the reorganized Debtors will have \$7.4 billion in new non-contingent debt,³¹ representing an approximate 65% reduction from their \$21.9 billion legacy debt burden.³²
32. As part of the Title III process, the FOMB must certify the Plan. To certify the Plan, the FOMB must, among other things, determine, in its sole discretion, that the Plan is consistent with the 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan.³³

C. OVER THE COURSE OF THE TITLE III CASES, PUERTO RICO HAS
BEEN TESTED BY A SERIES OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND BY THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC

33. Over the approximately four-year period since the commencement of the Title III cases, Puerto Rico has been tested by multiple natural disasters, including hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, more than 1,000 earthquakes of magnitude 3 or greater during 2020 alone, six of which were

²⁶ Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36.

²⁷ Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36.

²⁸ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 260.

²⁹ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, at 2.3.1 Progress on requirement #1: Adequate access to credit markets at reasonable interest rates, p. 21.

³⁰ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 22.

³¹ New GO Bonds as described later in this report.

³² See Table 2.

³³ PROMESA Title 1- Establishment and Organization of Oversight Board SEC. 103 (j)(3) Condition For Plans of Adjustment..

over a 5.5 magnitude, and by the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁴ As a result of hurricanes María and Irma, the Commonwealth expects to receive significant federal aid pursuant to various disaster aid statutes that assist with the rebuilding and reconstruction of damages infrastructure. In response to the earthquakes, on January 6, 2020, President Trump signed a major disaster declaration, authorizing disaster assistance funding for Puerto Rico.³⁵ Puerto Rico is to receive \$13.2 billion in federal relief to combat COVID-19, comprised of \$2.2 billion from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) in March 2020, \$7 billion of stimulus relief from the Consolidated Appropriations Act passed in December 2020, and \$4 billion as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 passed in March 2021.³⁶

D. THE TITLE III MEDIATION PROCESS

34. On June 23, 2017, a mediation team was appointed by the Title III Court, consisting of five judges, to “further the goal of the successful, consensual resolution of the issues raised” in the Title III cases (the “Mediation Team”).³⁷ Each member of the Mediation Team has served as a judicial mediator to “facilitate confidential settlement negotiations of any and all issues and proceedings arising in the Title III cases and proceedings.”³⁸ Chief Bankruptcy Judge Barbara Houser has served as the leader of the Mediation Team (the “Mediation Team Leader”).³⁹
35. On July 24, 2019, in order to efficiently identify and resolve key issues to achieve confirmation of a plan of adjustment, and to avoid piecemeal litigation of overlapping issues, the Title III Court ordered the stay of various adversary proceedings and contested matters through November 30, 2019 and instituted mandatory mediation facilitated by the Mediation Team Leader as a means for stakeholders to engage in discussions and resolve issues.⁴⁰ The parties

³⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 4-5.

³⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 5.

³⁶ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 5-6.

³⁷ Order Approving Mediation Team, June 23, 2017, Dkt. 430, p. 2.

³⁸ Order Approving Mediation Team, June 23, 2017, Dkt. 430, p. 2.

³⁹ Order Approving Mediation Team, June 23, 2017, Dkt. 430, p. 2.

⁴⁰ Order regarding Stay Period and Mandatory Mediation, July 24, 2019, Dkt. 8244, p. 1-2.

required to participate in mediation consisted of major stakeholders in the Title III case, including the FOMB, the Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority (“AAFAF”),⁴¹ the UCC, the COR, the Ad Hoc Group of General Obligation Bondholders, and Ambac Assurance Corporation (in connection with PRIFA rum taxes and GO/PBA Bonds).⁴² The adversary proceedings and contested matters involved a wide range of key issues.

36. As ordered by the Court, the Mediation Team 1) addressed the scheduling issues relevant to the confirmation of plan(s) of adjustment for the Title III debtors; and 2) engaged relevant parties in substantive mediation sessions in connection with pending adversary proceedings and contested matters.⁴³ Extensive mediated negotiations resulted in certain agreements among major stakeholders, including a plan support agreement dated February 9, 2020 between the FOMB and a group of GO/PBA bondholders that collectively held \$8 billion in GO/PBA bond claims (the “2020 PSA”).⁴⁴
37. Since then, the FOMB has had further discussions under the guidance of the Mediation Team with AAFAF and creditors that were parties to the 2020 PSA, in light of the uncertainty created by COVID-19.⁴⁵ The FOMB also engaged with the Government, the monoline insurers, the UCC, COR, and various unions, in mediated negotiations and discussions “designed to establish a framework and timeline for the development for a consensual debt restructuring.”⁴⁶ These

⁴¹ AAFAF was created on April 6, 2016 for the purpose of “acting as fiscal agent, financial advisor and reporting agent of the Commonwealth, its agencies, instrumentalities, subdivisions, public corporations and/or municipalities, and to assist such entities in confronting the fiscal and economic emergency that Puerto Rico is experiencing. The FAFAA assumed the fiscal agency and financial advisory responsibilities that were previously held by the Government Development Bank (GDB).” Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Basic Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information, June 30, 2018, Exhibit N to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-14, p. 45.

⁴² Order regarding Stay Period and Mandatory Mediation, July 24, 2019, Dkt. 8244, p. 2 and Appendix I.

⁴³ Amended Report and Recommendation of the Mediation Team, February 10, 2020, Dkt. 10756, p. 1-2.

⁴⁴ Amended Report and Recommendation of the Mediation Team, February 10, 2020, Dkt. 10756, p. 8. See also, FOMB Media Release, “Oversight Board Reaches New, More Favorable Agreement to Restructure \$35 Billion of Liabilities,” February 9, 2020. This PSA was superseded by the operative GO/PBA PSA dated July 12, 2021, as discussed later in this report.

⁴⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 12.

⁴⁶ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 12.

negotiations have resulted in additional agreements and settlements reached with major stakeholders, and iterations of proposed plans of adjustment reflecting such settlements, as discussed later in Opinion 4.

E. THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN

38. As discussed, in accordance with PROMESA, the FOMB has oversight responsibility for Puerto Rico's fiscal plan.⁴⁷ The FOMB is required to deliver a schedule for the purpose of developing, submitting, approving, and certifying Puerto Rico's fiscal plan.⁴⁸ PROMESA contemplates the FOMB and the Government will work together to adopt a fiscal plan, but grants the FOMB the power to develop and certify its own fiscal plan if the Government does not provide it with a proposed fiscal plan it determines to certify.⁴⁹ The FOMB may certify a proposed fiscal plan if, in the FOMB's sole discretion, it meets 14 statutory requirements set forth in PROMESA.⁵⁰
39. On January 19, 2021, the FOMB announced that it would conduct its annual process to certify a fiscal plan and requested that the Government propose an updated fiscal plan on February 20, 2021.⁵¹ Subsequently, the deadline was extended to March 8, 2021 at the request of the Government.⁵² The Government submitted a draft fiscal plan on March 8, 2021, which the FOMB determined was inconsistent with PROMESA.⁵³ The Government submitted a revised fiscal plan on March 26, 2021.⁵⁴ The Oversight Board published a draft fiscal plan on April 22, 2021 and certified it on April 23, 2021 (the "2021 Certified Fiscal Plan", or the "2021 CFP").⁵⁵

⁴⁷ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 18 (PROMESA establishes two primary mechanisms for restoring fiscal responsibility. First, Titles I, II, IV, and V of PROMESA create the Financial Oversight and Management Board (FOMB or Oversight Board) for Puerto Rico and provide it powers and duties governing the review and certification of multi-year fiscal plans, annual budgets, major contracts and strategic infrastructure projects.”).

⁴⁸ PROMESA Title II – Responsibilities of Oversight Board Sec. 201. (a) In General.

⁴⁹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 194.

⁵⁰ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 194.

⁵¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 243.

⁵² Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 244.

⁵³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 244.

⁵⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 244.

⁵⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 244.

40. The 2021 CFP covers the 30 year period from FY 2022 through FY 2051.⁵⁶ The 2021 CFP covers the finances of “central government agencies, component units, and other agencies.”⁵⁷ The 2021 CFP lays out a set of structural reforms that FOMB believes if successfully implemented, would enable Puerto Rico to begin to grow again, including “Human capital and welfare reform”, “K-12 education reform”, “Ease of doing business reform”, “Power sector reform”, and “Infrastructure reform.”⁵⁸
41. The 2021 CFP includes a set of fiscal measures that aim to create fiscal controls and accountability, including the establishment of the Office of the CFO, consolidation of agency operations, Medicaid reform, enhanced tax compliance, reduction of appropriations, and pension reform (collectively, “Fiscal Measures”).⁵⁹ The 2021 CFP shows the Commonwealth’s projected fiscal deficit before Fiscal Measures, as well as the surplus (or deficit) post Fiscal Measures. The 2021 CFP shows that, after implementation of such Fiscal Measures, pre-debt service surpluses are projected for the next fourteen years, through FY 2035. For periods thereafter, it is projected that the Commonwealth will have to have implemented additional measures identified by the FOMB in the 2021 CFP to remain in surplus.
42. The 2021 CFP includes a framework for addressing the budget deficits that are projected to develop in the outer years. The 2021 CFP proposes the following additional measures to address the projected deficits in outer years⁶⁰:
- a. Additional Medicaid Funding: Securing approximately \$1 billion in additional permanent federal funding for Medicaid per year which would increase the FY 2022 – FY 2051 surplus by approximately \$20 billion if implemented in FY 2031;
 - b. Healthcare Expense Growth: Imposing a cap on total healthcare expenditure growth, which would save approximately \$14 billion if implemented in FY 2031;

⁵⁶ 2021 CFP Model, ‘30-Year Projections’ tab.

⁵⁷ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Appendix Chapter 22. Model Presentation. A number of entities have their own fiscal plan, including, among others, the PR Electric Power Authority, the PR Highways and Transportation Authority. See Exhibit 148, Exhibit 149 & Exhibit 150: List of Entities Excluded from the 2021 CFP.

⁵⁸ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 11-12 at Executive Summary.

⁵⁹ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 13.

⁶⁰ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 63.

- c. Private Sector Labor Reform: repeal Law 80 of May 30, 1976, which would make Puerto Rico an employment at-will jurisdiction. This reform would reduce the cost of hiring workers on the island and is projected to increase the FY 2022 – FY 2051 surplus by approximately \$13 billion if implemented in FY 2031;
 - d. Ease of Doing Business Reform: institute trading across borders reform, repeal restrictive and inefficient regulations, and implement a comprehensive reform of the Puerto Rico transportation system. These reforms are projected to increase the FY 2022 – FY 2051 surplus by approximately \$4 billion if implemented by FY 2031;
 - e. Tax System Overhaul: lower the statutory marginal tax rates and broaden the tax base through the elimination of many exemptions, deductions, credits, and incentives. This reform would simplify the tax paying structure and is projected to increase the FY 2022 – FY 2051 surplus by approximately \$11 billion if implemented in FY 2031;
 - f. Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Manufacturing: grow the sector to build upon the already established physical infrastructure, human capital, and regulatory processes in place (the fiscal impact of which has not been quantified in the 2021 CFP).
43. The 2021 CFP also notes certain risks to the long-term projections based on uncertainty around specific variables. These uncertainties include⁶¹:
- a. The extent to which economic activity will recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the time it will take to return to pre-pandemic economic levels;
 - b. The extent to which there are delays or failures to implement structural reforms;
 - c. The extent to which federal funding is lower than expected;
 - d. The extent to which there is less efficient spending on capital than projected;
 - e. The extent to which there are unforeseen demographic shifts;
 - f. The extent to which there are external shocks or natural disasters;
 - g. The extent to which there is a loss of Government focus on fiscal discipline once the Oversight Board is terminated.
44. Any of these factors could affect the revenue and expense projections included in the 2021 CFP.

⁶¹ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 63-64.

F. THE DEBT RESTRUCTURING AS CONTEMPLATED UNDER THE PLAN

1. Pre-petition debt and allowed claims under the Plan

45. As of May 3, 2017, the filing date of the Commonwealth's Title III case (the "Commonwealth Petition Date"), the Debtors had approximately \$21.9 billion of debt, consisting of \$18.75 billion combined Commonwealth general obligation bonds ("GO Bonds") and PBA bonds ("PBA Bonds") and \$3.2 billion ERS bonds ("ERS Bonds"), in addition to \$2.75 billion of estimated Commonwealth General Unsecured Claims ("CW GUCs") outstanding.⁶²
46. The Plan makes provisions for 69 classes of claims (80 if including sub-categories), totalling \$42 billion in allowed claims, not including pension obligations.⁶³ Sixty-one of the 80 classes are voting classes, 18 of which are insured bond claims where the insurers⁶⁴ are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan on behalf of the beneficial holders of the bond claims.⁶⁵ Eight classes are under the Plan and are deemed to have accepted the Plan; two classes will not receive any distribution under the Plan and are deemed to have rejected the Plan.⁶⁶

2. Proposed post-emergence debt obligations under the Plan

47. The Plan contemplates the issuance of New GO Bonds in the approximate principal amount of \$7.4 billion, consisting of \$6.7 billion in current interest bonds ("CIBs") and \$731 million in capital appreciation bonds ("CABs"), as shown in Table 1 below. CIBs are bonds whose interest is payable on a semi-annual basis, with principal due at maturity.⁶⁷ In the case of CABs, interest

⁶² PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx p. 11.

⁶³ Class 51 consists of 12 sub-categories listed as Class 51A through Class 51L. Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 19-24.

⁶⁴ The insurers referenced above are Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac"), Assured Guaranty Corp., Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp., and/or their affiliates (collectively, "Assured"), Financial Guaranty Insurance Corporation ("FGIC"), National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National"), and Syncora Guarantee Inc. ("Syncora").

⁶⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 62-65.

⁶⁶ Class 51 consists of 12 sub-categories listed as Class 51A through Class 51L. Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 19-24. See also, Order Approving the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17639, p. 4-5.

⁶⁷ "Current Interest Bonds," Law Insider, <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/current-interest-bonds> accessed September 13, 2021.

accrues and compounds throughout the bond period, and is payable along with the principal at the bond's maturity.⁶⁸ The CIBs and CABs issued under the Plan amortize beginning in FY 2022.⁶⁹

TABLE 1: NEW GO BONDS SUMMARY

Maturity		Original Principal	Interest Rate	Taxable Status	Callable
[A]		[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]
<u>CIBs</u>					
7/1/2023	[1]	\$ 745,050,000.00	5.000%	Exempt	No
7/1/2025	[2]	740,820,000.00	5.000%	Exempt	No
7/1/2027	[3]	729,565,000.00	5.000%	Exempt	No
7/1/2029	[4]	710,040,000.00	5.000%	Exempt	No
7/1/2031	[5]	680,835,000.00	5.000%	Exempt	No
7/1/2033	[6]	637,040,000.00	4.000%	Exempt	Yes
7/1/2035	[7]	448,580,000.00	4.000%	Exempt	Yes
7/1/2037	[8]	255,660,000.00	4.000%	Exempt	Yes
7/1/2041	[9]	204,600,000.00	4.000%	Exempt	Yes
7/1/2041	[10]	822,260,000.00	5.000%	Taxable	Yes
7/1/2046	[11]	708,865,000.00	4.000%	Exempt	Yes
CIB Total	[12]	\$ 6,683,315,000.00			
<u>CABs</u>					
7/1/2024	[13]	\$ 288,241,989.75	5.000%	Exempt	No
7/1/2033	[14]	442,506,553.50	5.375%	Exempt	No
CAB Total	[15]	\$ 730,748,543.25			
New GO Bonds Total	[16]	\$ 7,414,063,543.25			

Sources and Notes:

Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 26-29.

[6]-[11]: Callable on 7/1/2031 @ 103; on 7/1/2032 @ 102; on 7/1/2033 @ 101; and on 7/1/2034 @ 100.

⁶⁸ "Capital Appreciation Bonds", FiscalNotes, March 2016, <https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/fiscal-notes/2016/march/cab.php> accessed September 13, 2021.

⁶⁹ Plan Exhibits I-3, I-4, and I-5.

[13]: Sinking fund redemption dates: 7/1/2022 and 7/1/2023.

[14]: Sinking fund redemption dates: 7/1/2029, 7/1/2030, 7/1/2031, and 7/1/2032.

48. In addition to the New GO Bonds, the Plan also proposes to issue contingent value instruments (“CVIs”) that give a holder the right to receive payments if the Commonwealth’s collection of sales and use tax (“SUT”) exceeds certain thresholds.⁷⁰ Two categories of CVIs, GO CVIs and Clawback CVIs, will be issued to holders of certain classes of claims.⁷¹

3. Summary of the Plan’s anticipated impact on the Debtors’ debt levels and debt service

49. Table 2 below shows the debt burden and average annual debt service expense of the Debtors, both before and after implementation of the Plan.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF PLAN’S IMPACT ON DEBT LEVELS AND NON-CONTINGENT DEBT SERVICE

		Debtors Before Plan (\$ in millions) [A]	Debtors After Plan (\$ in millions) [B]	% change [C]
Total Non-Contingent Debt	[1]	\$21,923	\$7,414	-66%
Average Annual Non-Contingent Debt Service	[2]	\$1,603	\$666	-58%

Sources and Notes:

[1]: Puerto Rico FOMB Presentation “Puerto Rico’s Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits,” p.11.

Includes GO/PBA and ERS debt.

[2]: Puerto Rico FOMB Presentation “Puerto Rico’s Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits,” p.

11. Includes GO/PBA and ERS debt. Average debt service for FY2022-2031. Debt after POA includes CABs.

[C]: [B]/[A] - 1.

⁷⁰ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 29.

⁷¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 30-31.

G. PUERTO RICO'S PENSION SYSTEM & RELATED FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

1. Pre-PROMESA, Puerto Rico's pension system obligations were close to completely underfunded

50. In addition to approximately \$21.9 billion⁷² in funded debt claims and \$2.75 billion in estimated GUCs, the Title III Debtors also face claims relating to legacy pension plans that, as of June 30, 2016, represented an actuarial liability of more than \$50 billion.⁷³ There are virtually no assets held in reserve to satisfy these liabilities, and as a result, the Commonwealth's pension systems are virtually 100% underfunded and insolvent, and have been for some time.⁷⁴
51. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has historically maintained three distinct pension plans - the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("ERS"), the Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS"), and the Judiciary Retirement Systems ("JRS"). ERS represents the largest of Puerto Rico's pension obligations.⁷⁵ ERS was created in 1951 to provide pension and other benefits to retired government employees.⁷⁶ It is the primary multi-employer retirement system in Puerto Rico.⁷⁷ TRS is the second largest of Puerto Rico's pension obligations. TRS was established in 1951 to provide pension and other benefits to teachers and other employees of the Puerto Rico Department of Education.⁷⁸ JRS is the smallest of the pension obligations, and was created in 1954 to provide pension and other benefits to judges and other employees of the Judiciary Branch of the Commonwealth.⁷⁹

⁷² PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx p. 11. Reflects \$18.75 billion of GO/PBA debt, \$3.17 billion of ERS debt, and an estimated \$2.75 billion of General Unsecured Claims (GUCs).

⁷³ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Exhibit 140.

⁷⁴ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, p. 272 - 273 Exhibit 140.

⁷⁵ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Exhibit 140.

⁷⁶ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. 1.

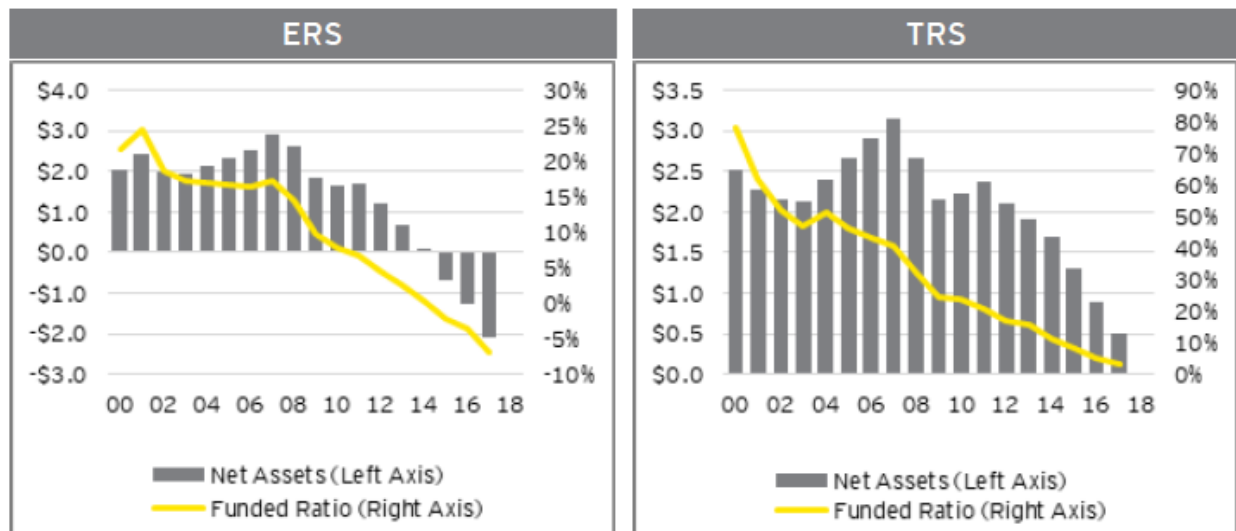
⁷⁷ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. iv.

⁷⁸ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. 1.

⁷⁹ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. 1-2.

52. Employer contributions to these pension plans were historically defined as a percentage of compensation for employees in the retirement systems.⁸⁰ For decades, the population of active participants declined, and the population of retirees receiving retirement benefits grew. As a result, payroll-based contributions were insufficient to fund the retirement systems.⁸¹ Figure 1 below shows the net asset balance and funded ratios for ERS and TRS from 2000 to 2018, as presented in a 2019 report prepared by Ernst & Young.⁸²

FIGURE 1: NET ASSET BALANCE AND FUNDED RATIOS OF ERS AND TRS FROM 2000 TO 2018



Sources and Notes:

September 2019 PROMESA Section 211 Report on the Puerto Rico Retirement Systems, Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. ix.

⁸⁰ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. ix.

⁸¹ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. ix.

⁸² JRS accounts for a much smaller portion of Puerto Rico's pension obligations and is not included in this portion of Ernst & Young's analysis. JRS had 364 members as of July 1, 2015 compared to 118,657 ERS members and 32,952 TRS members. As of June 30, 2016 JRS had an actuarial accrued liability of approximately \$650 million, versus ERS and TRS which had a liability of \$36.43 billion and \$18.17 billion, respectively. See Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, PROMESA Section 211 Report on Puerto Rico Retirement Systems p. 2; 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Exhibit 140 p. 273.

53. As shown in Figure 1 above, as of June 30, 2016, ERS had negative net assets of \$1.2 billion. The negative net asset balance results from the fact that ERS issued \$3.1 billion in debt, in the form of a pension obligation bond in 2008 (the “ERS Debt”). As of June 30, 2016, the balance of the ERS Debt more than offset \$2.4 billion in gross assets held by ERS.⁸³
54. Prior to PROMESA, Puerto Rico had implemented certain pension reforms. For example, in 1999, the ERS defined benefit structure was closed to new plan members who joined on or after January 1, 2000. To provide an alternative for employees who joined after that time, the Commonwealth established a retirement savings account program referred to as System 2000 (“System 2000”), which was an employee-funded retirement benefit administered by ERS.⁸⁴ Later, in 2013, the Commonwealth froze all defined benefits for ERS members hired prior to January 1, 2000.⁸⁵
55. Rather than funding pension obligations from available reserves, the Commonwealth has been on a “pay as you go” basis, referred to as PayGo (“PayGo”). PayGo was established in 2017 pursuant to Act 106.⁸⁶ PayGo expenses include ERS, TRS, and JRS benefit payments and other expenses, and exclude Social Security costs.⁸⁷

2. The Plan’s proposed treatment of legacy pension obligations

56. The Plan contains four key provisions designed to address the Commonwealth’s legacy pension obligations. First, the Plan calls for a freeze of benefits in defined benefit plans for TRS and JRS beneficiaries. Second, it includes an 8.5% reduction in pension benefits for those beneficiaries receiving in excess of \$1,500 per month, with a floor of \$1,500 per month. According to an analysis incorporated into the 2021 CFP, it is estimated that, based on the currently proposed treatment of the pension plans, 72% of total current retirees across the three plans will receive no

⁸³ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. iv.

⁸⁴ Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, p. 9.

⁸⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 81.

⁸⁶ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 82.

⁸⁷ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Exhibit 141 p. 274 showing PayGo expenses from FY 2022 to FY 2026 which correspond to 2021 CFP Model, tab ‘Pensions’, Row 72.

reduction in benefits under the proposed Plan.⁸⁸ Third, the Commonwealth will commence making additional social security contributions in 2022 (for teachers and judges not currently enrolled). Lastly, in exchange for a one-time payment of approximately \$1.2 billion, retirees under the System 2000 plan will be removed from the Commonwealth's pension plan liability.⁸⁹

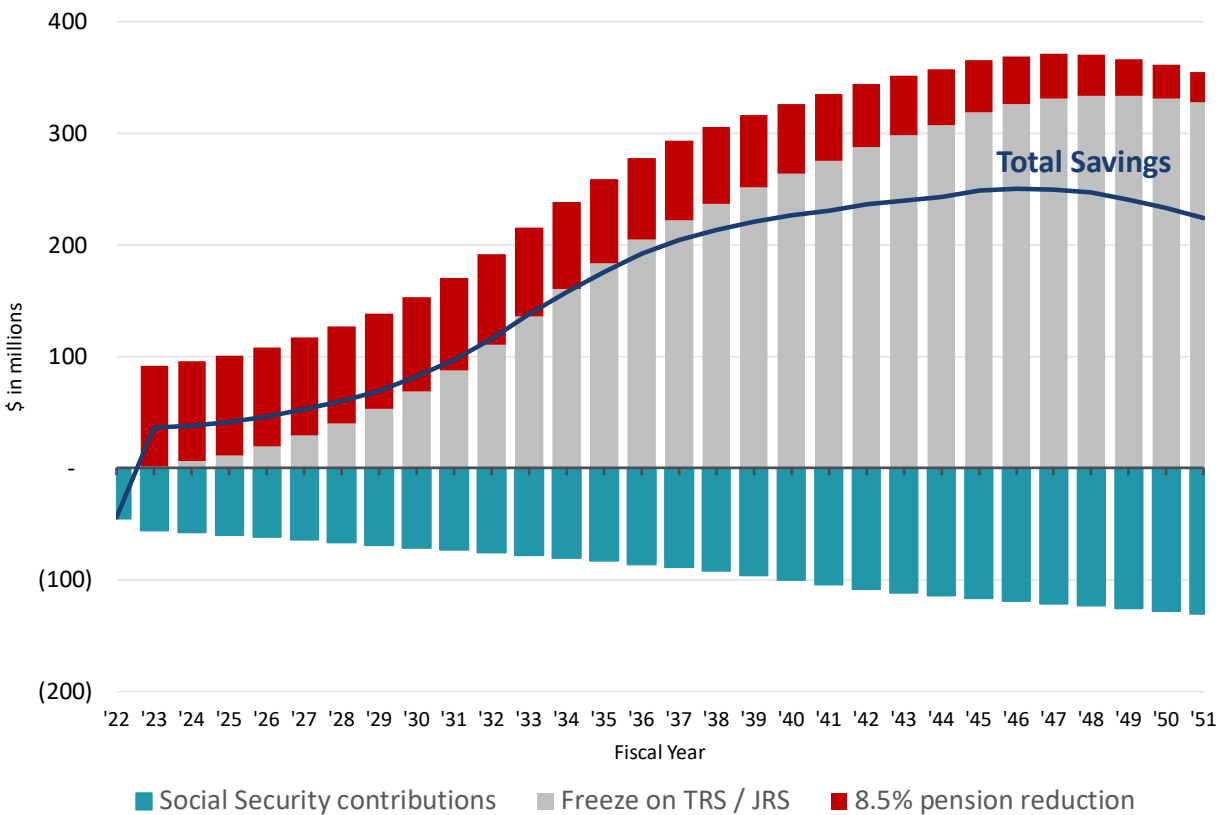
57. The financial effect these adjustments to the Commonwealth's pension obligations post-emergence are shown in Figure 2 below. The blue Total Savings line shows the positive financial impact of the pension modifications on the Commonwealth's annual surplus. It reflects the benefit of both the 8.5% pension benefit cut (savings indicated by the red bars) and the TRS and JRS benefit freeze (indicated by the gray bars), partially offset by increased costs associated with the expansion of Social Security (indicated by the light blue offsetting bars). The modifications under the Plan will initially result in more expensive pension costs of \$38 million in FY 2022 because of increased contributions to Social Security, but then the modifications will result in savings of \$36 to \$116 million per year from FY 2023 to 2032, and to over \$200 million per year beginning in FY 2037.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Exhibit 143 p. 276.

⁸⁹ 2021 CFP, Dkt. 17628-8, Exhibit 141 p. 274.

⁹⁰ 2021 CFP, 'Pension' tab, Row 70.

FIGURE 2: SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PLAN'S PROPOSED PENSION MODIFICATIONS



Sources and Notes:

2021 CFP Model, tab 'Pensions'. See also Exhibit 141 to the 2021 CFP at p. 274. I understand that the System 2000 benefits reflected as a saving on p. 274 of the 2021 CFP are reflected as a reduction to ERS payments in the 2021 CFP model, rather than as a measure. As a result, the savings resulting from the System 2000 agreement are not included in Figure 2 above.

58. The Plan provides for the establishment and funding of a pension reserve trust to ensure that future PayGo benefits can be paid.⁹¹ The Plan also envisions a snap back mechanism in which, under certain circumstances, the pension payments could be restored to prior levels based on the Commonwealth's future financial performance. Under this mechanism, through FY 2033 if the

⁹¹ The pension reserve trust is to be funded over an eight year period. See PoAOverview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx, p. 16.

Commonwealth's cash surplus is \$100 million or more than that forecast in the certified fiscal plan in effect as of the Effective Date, then 10% of the surplus amount will be allocated on a pro rata basis to each ERS, TRS, or JRS participant who previously experienced a benefit reduction as a result of implementation of the Plan.⁹²

H. REMAINING PENDING DISPUTES WITH RESPECT TO THE PLAN

1. Remaining disputes regarding the pension plan

59. The Puerto Rico legislature has passed and signed into law a bill providing that the Government will not enact legislation approving any new bond issuance for the reorganized Debtors if the Plan impairs retiree pensions.⁹³ In mid-June the Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority ("FAFAA") restated this position in a filing in the Title III proceedings.⁹⁴

2. Remaining dispute with the DRA Parties

60. The DRA Parties (defined later in this report) have indicated that they intend to object to the confirmation of the Plan.⁹⁵

V. OPINIONS AND DISCUSSION

- A. OPINION #1: THE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT AND THE 2021 CFP ARE CONSISTENT, AS IT RELATES TO THE DEBTORS' UP-FRONT CASH NEEDS AND SUSTAINABLE DEBT SERVICE LEVELS. I SEE NOTHING IN THE PLAN RELATING TO THESE ELEMENTS THAT WOULD BE LIKELY TO IMPEDE THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO OTHERWISE ACHIEVE OR EXCEED THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PROJECTED IN THE 2021 CFP

61. I have been asked to evaluate whether there are inconsistencies between the Plan and the 2021 CFP, based on particular provisions of both, specifically as reflected in categories (1) and (2) in

⁹² Plan, p. 15. *See also* p. 49 for the definition of "Participant"; p. 31 for the definition of "Excess Cash Surplus".

⁹³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 584-585.

⁹⁴ Robert Slavin, "Puerto Rico Oversight Board says local legislation not needed for debt adjustment," The Bond Buyer, June 30, 2021.

⁹⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 559.

Opinion #1 below. I reviewed underlying documentation and certain analyses provided to me in order to develop a sufficient basis to conclude as to whether there are any inconsistencies related to the categories identified.

62. In this context, consistency means that there are no material provisions in the Plan relating to the three categories of focus that conflict with the 2021 CFP, and vice versa. It does not mean that all provisions in the Plan and the 2021 CFP are necessarily identical. Provisions may not be identical, among other reasons, because there are timing differences relating to when the 2021 CFP and the Plan were each finalized.⁹⁶ In addition, negotiations with stakeholders have been ongoing, and the results of all negotiations were not necessarily known as of the time the 2021 CFP was certified. For instance the results of negotiations relating to collective bargaining agreements were not known as of the date of certification. I have been asked by counsel to assume that a modified fiscal plan will be issued that will address the results of these later negotiations.
63. For certain of the categories identified in (1) and (2) below, I was able to verify there were no inconsistencies between the Plan and the 2021 CFP from the information contained in those documents themselves. In other cases, I obtained additional documentation or analysis so that I could evaluate whether the Plan and the 2021 CFP were consistent across each of the categories I identified.
64. I conclude that the Plan and the 2021 CFP are consistent in all material respects, as it relates to categories (1) and (2) below. A detailed discussion of my opinions and conclusions follows.

⁹⁶ I note that the 2021 CFP was certified on April 23, 2021. As of that date, the Debtors had submitted the 2nd Amended Plan. The disclosure statement for the 7th Amended Plan was approved on July 30, 2021. As a result, there is a timing difference of approximately three months between the certification of the 2021 CFP and the operative Plan. *See* Second Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment dated March 8, 2021. The Third Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment is dated May 11, 2021.

1. Implementation of the Plan will leave the Debtors with sufficient cash, consistent with the up-front cash needs anticipated as part of the 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan

65. The sources and uses of funds analysis prepared in connection with the Debtors' planned emergence from the Title III cases (the "Sources and Uses of Funds Analysis") indicates that the Debtors will emerge with a level of cash that is consistent with the cash necessary to implement undertakings referenced in the 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan, including the System 2000 settlement, and the provision in the 2021 CFP requiring that funds be set aside for an emergency reserve.
66. The Sources and Uses of Funds Analysis includes a payment of \$1.2 billion for System 2000 participants upon emergence, which is consistent with the 2021 CFP.⁹⁷
67. The Plan and the 2021 CFP are also consistent with respect to setting aside funds for a planned emergency reserve. Due to its location, Puerto Rico has been prone to a series of natural disasters, including hurricanes and earthquakes. Puerto Rico's inability to invest in infrastructure makes the impact of these natural disasters more severe than they otherwise would be.⁹⁸ The FOMB has stipulated that Puerto Rico must set aside annual appropriations into an emergency reserve ("Emergency Reserve"), to ensure that the Government has adequate funds to respond to emergency situations, including those arising as a result of natural disasters.⁹⁹ Based on guidance provided by the International Monetary Fund to other Caribbean islands, the FOMB concluded that Puerto Rico should reserve \$130 million per year for ten years, so that the

⁹⁷ System 2000 Participant Claims under the Plan include claims accrued under System 2000 and Act 3 (Plan p. 59). Act 3 froze benefits accrued under Acts 1 and 447 for ERS participants hired prior to January 1, 2000 (2021 CFP, p. 278). Settlements with both have been reflected in the Plan and discussed in the 2021 CFP, See PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx at p. 15 showing \$1,202 mm for System 2000 and \$100mm for Act 1/447; 2021 CFP at p.278 stating System 2000 participants would receive approximately \$1.5 billion under the terms of the Plan.

⁹⁸ "3 Lessons from Puerto Rico: Mitigating the Health Effects of Future Hurricanes", Harvard Business Review, May 30, 2018, available at: <https://hbr.org/2018/05/3-lessons-from-puerto-rico-mitigating-the-health-effects-of-future-hurricanes>.

⁹⁹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 173. ("Board concluded Puerto Rico must also set aside appropriations annually into an emergency reserve...The purpose of the emergency reserve is different than that of the liquidity balance. It is designed specifically to ensure the government has adequate funds available to respond rapidly to emergency situations, such as natural disasters.").

Emergency Reserve eventually totals \$1.3 billion.¹⁰⁰ The FOMB must approve any disbursements of these funds.¹⁰¹

68. The Sources and Uses of Funds Analysis projects an Emergency Reserve of \$390 million upon emergence, which is consistent with the 2021 CFP.¹⁰² The 2021 CFP also accounts for the \$130 million annual appropriation to the Emergency Reserve from FY 2022 through FY 2028, for a total of \$910 million additional anticipated appropriations.¹⁰³ As a result, the \$130 million annual appropriation to the Emergency Reserve that is described in the Disclosure Statement is consistent with the amounts reflected in the 2021 CFP.¹⁰⁴
69. As stated, the Plan also calls for the funding of a pension reserve trust. Funding of the pension reserve trust has not been reflected in the 2021 CFP. I have been asked to assume the funding of the pension reserve trust will be reflected in a later fiscal plan, and will not result in the Commonwealth realizing a deficit before debt service any earlier than projected in the 2021 CFP.
70. Based on the Sources and Uses of Funds Analysis, the available cash balance for the Commonwealth¹⁰⁵ upon emergence after Plan-related disbursements have been made is projected to be approximately \$2.43 billion, before taking the Emergency Reserve into account. Including the Emergency Reserve of \$390 million, the available cash balance is expected to be

¹⁰⁰ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 173. (“Following International Monetary Fund guidance provided to other Caribbean islands, the Oversight Board concluded this emergency reserve must eventually total \$1.3 billion, or approximately 2.0% of Fiscal Year 2018 GNP, by reserving \$130 million per year for 10 years.”).

¹⁰¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 173. (“The Oversight Board authorized the use of up to \$260 million of the cumulative 2019 and 2020 budgeted reserve for earthquake and COVID-19 relief.”).

¹⁰² Cash bridge 8-23-2021.pptx at p.3; 2021 CFP at p.57 (“Starting in FY2019, the Commonwealth must set aside \$130 million annually into an emergency reserve that is to total \$1.3 billion, or ~2.0% of FY2018 GNP.”).

¹⁰³ 2021 CFP Model at tab ‘Expense Build’ (Row 53).

¹⁰⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 173. (“Following International Monetary Fund guidance provided to other Caribbean islands, the Oversight Board concluded this emergency reserve must eventually total \$1.3 billion, or approximately 2.0% of Fiscal Year 2018 GNP, by reserving \$130 million per year for 10 years...As of December 31, 2020, the reserve account held \$301 million, which is lower than the \$390 million from the accumulation of budgeted reserves from Fiscal Years 2019 (\$130 million), 2020 (\$130 million) and 2021 (\$130 million.”).

¹⁰⁵ Includes cash balance available in the Commonwealth’s centralized cash management system the Treasury Single Account (“TSA”) and cash from CRIM, PREPA, PRASA, PRIDCO, GDB, UPR, COSSEC and COFINA. See Presentation titled “The Commonwealth Retains Significant Cash at p. 2” (Cash bridge 8-23-2021.pptx).

approximately \$2.82 billion. A cash balance of approximately \$2.82 billion represents 51.3 days of FY 2022 general fund expenditures, as shown in Table 3 below:

**TABLE 3: PUERTO RICO CASH BALANCE ON EMERGENCE
(\$ IN MILLIONS)**

No.	Description	Value
[1]	Cash Balance at Emergence	\$2,426
[2]	Emergency Reserve Balance at Emergence	\$390
[3]	Total Cash Balance at Emergence	\$2,816
[4]	Projected FY 2022 General Fund Expenditures	\$19,771
[5]	Number of Days' of FY 22 General Fund Expenditures Funded by Total Cash Balance	51.3 days

Sources and Notes:

[1], [2]: FOMB, Commonwealth Cash Position Presentation, August 23, 2021, p.3.

[3]: [1]+[2]

[4]: 2021 CFP, p.301

[5]: ([3] / [4])*360

2. Implementation of the Plan will result in a level of future debt service that is consistent with sustainable debt levels as set forth in the 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan

71. PROMESA requires each Commonwealth Fiscal Plan to contain a debt sustainability analysis (“Debt Sustainability Analysis” or “DSA”).¹⁰⁶ The DSA provides a framework for evaluating how much debt the Commonwealth can carry based on various economic and demographic statistics.
72. I have evaluated whether the debt proposed to be issued under the Plan is consistent with the DSA incorporated into the 2021 CFP. I conclude that it is. This conclusion is based upon my review of both the amount and terms of the to-be issued debt, as compared to the Debt Sustainability Analysis incorporated into the 2021 CFP.

¹⁰⁶ PROMESA Section 201(b)(1)(I).

a. Debt burden before and after the Plan

73. As noted, the Plan calls for the issuance of \$7.4 billion in new debt, and anticipates that debt service will initially total \$790 million in FY 2022, decreasing each year thereafter as the outstanding principal amount of debt outstanding amortizes.¹⁰⁷ Over 50% of the new debt issued under the Plan will be amortized within ten years of the July 2021 deemed issuance date.¹⁰⁸ This level of debt service is far lower than what the Debtors had pre-PROMESA, when they were burdened with debt service of approximately \$1.8 billion annually.¹⁰⁹
74. Table 3 and Table 4 below show what the projected surplus (or deficit) of the Commonwealth would have been if the Commonwealth continued to be burdened with its legacy pre-petition debt service. Table 3 covers the first 10 years of the projection period, while Table 4 covers the following 20 years (the “Out Years”).
75. Puerto Rico’s pre-petition legacy debt service obligations would result in the Commonwealth experiencing a fiscal deficit after debt service each year beginning in FY 2022 through FY 2051, the final year of the 2021 CFP projection period. As shown in Table 3 below, for the first ten years, the annual deficit would begin at \$33 million and increase to as much as over \$1.3 billion in FY 2028. In the Out Years, as shown in Table 4, the Commonwealth’s deficit would increase to over \$2.2 billion.

¹⁰⁷ Plan Exhibits I-2 (showing total beginning principal of \$6.68 billion on the Current Interest Bonds and total debt service of \$684 million in FY 2022); I-5 showing total initial principal of \$288 million on the 5.0% CABs and \$443 million on the 5.375% CABs. Beginning debt balance = \$6.68 billion + \$288 million + \$443 million = \$7.4 billion. FY 2022 debt service assumes the \$106 million of the 5.0% CABs is redeemed in FY 2022. FY 2022 debt service = \$684 million + \$106 million = \$790 million.

¹⁰⁸ PSA Announcement Presentation (2021.02.23) vFinal.pdf at p. 7.

¹⁰⁹ Legacy debt service as reflected in the 2021 CFP. Includes GO, PBA, and ERS debt service as well as debt service on the PRIFA, Convention Center, and Public Finance Corporation debt. The financial projections presented as part of the 2021 CFP do not reflect the intended debt structure of the Commonwealth post-emergence, including what will be due on the CIB, the CAB, and the CVIs to be issued under the Plan. Instead, the projections incorporated into the 2021 CFP include pre-petition contractual debt service obligations. See 2021 CFP at p. 62, FN 3 to Exhibit 27; *See also* 2021 CFP model at tab ‘Aggregate – DS’ showing historical Commonwealth debt service of \$1.8 billion in FY 2018-2021.

TABLE 3: 2021 CFP FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO AFTER LEGACY PRE-PETITION DEBT SERVICE – FY 2022 – 2031

		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
Surplus (Deficit)	[1]	1,716	1,320	1,071	1,265	1,334	1,478	1,407	1,346	1,217	1,009
Pre-Petition Debt Service	[2]	(1,749)	(1,764)	(1,674)	(1,679)	(1,668)	(1,813)	(2,771)	(1,995)	(1,904)	(1,867)
Surplus (Deficit) after Pre-Petition Debt	[3]	(33)	(444)	(603)	(414)	(334)	(336)	(1,363)	(649)	(687)	(858)

Sources and Notes:

[1]: 2021 CFP Model '30-Year Projections' Row 120.

[2]: 2021 CFP Model '30-Year Projections' Row 121.

[3]: [1]+[2].

TABLE 4: CFP FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO AFTER LEGACY PRE-PETITION DEBT SERVICE – OUT-YEARS

		FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041
Surplus (Deficit)	[1]	802	609	401	207	(119)	(324)	(481)	(629)	(775)	(1,149)
Pre-Petition Debt Service	[2]	(1,716)	(1,640)	(1,780)	(1,653)	(1,144)	(1,093)	(1,115)	(1,150)	(1,049)	(990)
Surplus (Deficit) after Pre-Petition Debt	[3]	(913)	(1,030)	(1,379)	(1,446)	(1,264)	(1,417)	(1,596)	(1,779)	(1,824)	(2,138)

		FY 2042	FY 2043	FY 2044	FY 2045	FY 2046	FY 2047	FY 2048	FY 2049	FY 2050	FY 2051
Surplus (Deficit)	[1]	(1,234)	(1,331)	(1,437)	(1,544)	(1,627)	(1,737)	(1,865)	(1,992)	(2,105)	(2,237)
Pre-Petition Debt Service	[2]	(368)	(193)	(163)	(163)	(163)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)
Surplus (Deficit) after Pre-Petition Debt	[3]	(1,602)	(1,524)	(1,599)	(1,706)	(1,790)	(1,787)	(1,914)	(2,042)	(2,154)	(2,286)

Sources and Notes:

[1]: 2021 CFP Model '30-Year Projections' Row 120.

[2]: 2021 CFP Model '30-Year Projections' Row 121.

[3]: [1]+[2].

76. Table 5 and Table 6 below then show what the Commonwealth's projected surplus (or deficit) will be assuming the Plan is consummated and the new debt is issued.¹¹⁰ As evidenced by Table 5 and Table 6, the Plan greatly reduces the Commonwealth's non-contingent annual debt burden.
77. As shown in Table 5, under the Plan the Commonwealth is projected to have an annual fiscal surplus after non-contingent debt service through FY 2031, ranging from \$319 million to over \$900 million. As shown in Table 6, in the Out Years, the Commonwealth is not projected to have a fiscal deficit after non-contingent debt service until FY 2035. As discussed, there are additional measures the FOMB believes the Commonwealth can implement prior to FY 2035 to avoid this deficit in the Out Years.

TABLE 5: 2021 CFP FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO AFTER PLAN NON-CONTINGENT DEBT SERVICE - FY 2022-FY 2031

		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
Surplus (Deficit)	[1]	1,716	1,320	1,071	1,265	1,334	1,478	1,407	1,346	1,217	1,009
Non-Contingent Debt Service under Plan											
Current Interest Bonds	[2]	(684)	(665)	(646)	(625)	(604)	(582)	(559)	(535)	(510)	(484)
CAB 5.0% 2024	[3]	(106)	(106)	(106)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAB 5.375% 2033	[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150)	(150)	(150)
Total Non-Contingent Debt Service	[5]	(790)	(771)	(752)	(625)	(604)	(582)	(559)	(685)	(660)	(634)
Surplus (Deficit) after Non-Contingent Debt Service	[6]	926	549	319	640	730	896	849	661	557	375

Sources and Notes:

[1]: 2021 CFP '30-Year Projections' Row 120.

[2]: Plan Exhibit I-2.

[3]: Plan Exhibit I-5.

[4]: Plan Exhibit I-5.

[5]: [2]+[3]+[4].

[6]: [1]+[5].

¹¹⁰ Table 5 and Table 6 below do not include contingent debt payments that need to be made if the Commonwealth outperforms projections.

**TABLE 6: COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO 2021 CFP PROJECTIONS AFTER PLAN
NON-CONTINGENT DEBT SERVICE – OUT YEARS**

		FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041
Surplus (Deficit)	[1]	802	609	401	207	(119)	(324)	(481)	(629)	(775)	(1,149)
Non-Contingent Debt Service under Plan											
Current Interest Bonds	[2]	(457)	(429)	(400)	(370)	(338)	(304)	(270)	(233)	(195)	(159)
CAB 5.0% 2024	[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAB 5.375% 2033	[4]	(150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Contingent Debt Service	[5]	(607)	(429)	(400)	(370)	(338)	(304)	(270)	(233)	(195)	(159)
Surplus (Deficit) after Non-Contingent Debt Service	[6]	195	180	0	(163)	(457)	(628)	(751)	(862)	(970)	(1,308)

		FY 2042	FY 2043	FY 2044	FY 2045	FY 2046	FY 2047	FY 2048	FY 2049	FY 2050	FY 2051
Surplus (Deficit)	[1]	(1,234)	(1,331)	(1,437)	(1,544)	(1,627)	(1,737)	(1,865)	(1,992)	(2,105)	(2,237)
Non-Contingent Debt Service under Plan											
Current Interest Bonds	[2]	(159)	(159)	(159)	(159)	(159)	-	-	-	-	-
CAB 5.0% 2024	[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAB 5.375% 2033	[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Contingent Debt Service	[5]	(159)	(159)	(159)	(159)	(159)	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) after Non-Contingent Debt Service	[6]	(1,393)	(1,490)	(1,596)	(1,703)	(1,787)	(1,737)	(1,865)	(1,992)	(2,105)	(2,237)

Sources and Notes:

[1]: 2021 CFP '30-Year Projections' Row 120.

[2]: Plan Exhibit I-2.

[3]: Plan Exhibit I-5.

[4]: Plan Exhibit I-5.

[5]: [2]+[3]+[4].

[6]: [1]+[5].

b. Debt sustainability analysis

78. Pursuant to PROMESA, the 2021 CFP incorporates a DSA.¹¹¹ I have evaluated whether the anticipated post-emergence debt levels and the related debt service will result in contractual debt

¹¹¹ 2021 CFP, p. 64.

levels and debt service that are consistent with the DSA (the “Sustainable Debt Levels”). I have concluded that the anticipated debt levels and debt service provided for under the Plan are consistent with the Sustainable Debt Levels.

79. In providing a framework for how much debt service the Commonwealth can reasonably carry going forward, the DSA considers a number of factors. The DSA does not include a bright line test for debt incurrence, but rather provides a framework to apply when considering how much debt the Commonwealth should incur going forward. Among other things, the DSA benchmarks certain credit rating agency metrics across U.S. states.¹¹² It assesses debt levels based on five metrics defined in two reports published by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”), as follows:¹¹³

- a. Debt service to own-source revenues (“Own-Source Revenues”)¹¹⁴: Shows the amount of annual debt service revenue relative to revenues generated by the state. Calculated as $(\text{Annual Debt Service}) / (\text{Total Governmental Revenue} - \text{Funds Received from Federal Sources})$ ¹¹⁵;
- b. Fixed costs to Own-Source Revenues: shows the amount of annual debt service and pension costs relative to revenues generated by the state. Calculated as $(\text{Annual Debt Service} +$

¹¹² The DSA concluded that U.S. states were the best comparables for analyzing Puerto Rico’s debt sustainability, as opposed to sovereigns, because Puerto Rico does not control its own currency, has no access to IMF restructuring support programs or other similar international relief funding packages, and traditionally has been reliant on access to the same long-term municipal bond market used by mainland U.S. states to finance their capital needs (2021 CFP, p. 64).

¹¹³ 2021 CFP, p. 65 (“Metrics for debt sustainability: Viewing U.S. states as the most comparable group for benchmarking Puerto Rico, the DSA uses the debt ratio metrics in the May 12, 2020 Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s) report “Medians – State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years” and the “Fixed Costs” ratio metrics in Exhibit 30 of the September 18, 2020 Moody’s report “Medians – Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) liabilities fell in fiscal 2019 ahead of jump in 2020” to develop a range of levels for sustainable debt capacity”).

¹¹⁴ My calculation of Debt-to-Own-Source Revenues reflects only debt and revenues pertaining to the debtors covered by the Plan and included in the 2021 CFP. For the purpose of my analysis I have excluded COFINA debt from these calculations, given that it is not a debtor under the Plan, and the Own-Source Revenues sourced from the 2021 CFP exclude the Sales and Use Tax revenues allocated for the payment of COFINA debt service. See 2021 CFP Model at ‘SUT Build’ Row 78 showing COFINA allocations reducing the Commonwealth’s Sales and Use Tax revenues.

¹¹⁵ See “Medians – State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years”, *Moody’s Investors Service*, May 12, 2020, p. 10 FN 1 for the definition of own-source revenues.

Pension + Other Post-Employment Benefits) / (Total Governmental Revenue - Funds Received from Federal Sources)¹¹⁶;

- c. Debt per capita: shows the amount of governmental debt outstanding relative to the state's population. Calculated as (Net Tax Supported Debt / Population)¹¹⁷;
- d. Debt to GDP: shows the amount of governmental debt outstanding relative to the state's gross domestic product. Calculated as (Net Tax Supported Debt / GDP)¹¹⁸;
- e. Debt to state personal income: shows the amount of governmental debt outstanding relative to the state's aggregate personal income. Calculated as (Net Tax Supported Debt / Personal Income).¹¹⁹

80. The Debt Sustainability Analysis reflects the average U.S. state, as well as the top-ten and top-25 most indebted U.S. states by each metric, and the top-ten least indebted states.¹²⁰ The DSA measures a state's indebtedness based on the five metrics described above, which assess the total amount of debt outstanding as well as the annual debt service burden of a state relative to the various economic indicators.

¹¹⁶ "Medians – Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) liabilities fell in fiscal 2019 ahead of jump in 2020", *Moody's Investors Service*, September 8, 2020 p. 4 ("fixed costs (debt, pension and OPEB obligations)"); p. 27 (Own-source revenue is the total governmental revenue, less funds received from federal sources plus net transfers in, as reported in audited financial statements.").

¹¹⁷ Excludes COFINA debt for the same reasons described in FN 114. *See also* 2021 CFP Exhibit 30, p. 66 ("Debt service, % of own-source revenues"); "Medians – State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years", *Moody's Investors Service*, May 12, 2020, p. 5 ("Own-source revenue is reported total governmental revenue less funds received from federal sources.")

¹¹⁸ "Medians – State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years", *Moody's Investors Service*, May 12, 2020, p. 8.

¹¹⁹ "Medians – State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years", *Moody's Investors Service*, May 12, 2020, p. 6.

¹²⁰ A state's level of indebtedness is not necessarily indicative of its credit rating, because a state's level of debt can be a reflection of political or other factors. *See* "Medians - State debt rose 2.5% in 2020, spurred by pandemic-linked borrowing", *Moody's Investors Service*, June 14, 2021, p. 6, ("The debt and debt service ratios of some states are relatively high because they issue debt for purposes that in other states would be financed at the local level, such as for schools or mass transit. Some states' debt service ratios rank higher than their NTSD ratios because of conservative debt management practices, such as rapid debt amortization. Conversely, some states' debt service ratios rank relatively lower because of the use of capital appreciation bonds or long maturity schedules.").

81. The Plan includes a schedule of annual debt service payments that are applicable post-restructuring.¹²¹ I considered the debt service schedules provided for under the Plan and evaluated the resulting debt service in light of the metrics contained in the DSA. I have compared Puerto Rico's metrics to the table contained in Exhibit 30 of the 2021 CFP, which shows key debt ratios for U.S. states as ranked by Moody's.¹²² As indicated in the tables below, based upon the Commonwealth's restructured post-confirmation debt as provided in the Plan, Puerto Rico's debt sustainability metrics will be more in line with, or even compare favorably to, U.S. states that currently are rated Investment Grade ("Investment Grade") by three major credit ratings agencies.¹²³
82. Table 7 shows Puerto Rico's debt service as a percentage of Own-Source Revenues as compared to other U.S. states.¹²⁴ This ratio compares the FY 2022 restructured post-confirmation debt service amount under the Plan to the Own-Source Revenues available for the payment of the debt service as projected in the 2021 CFP.¹²⁵

¹²¹ Exhibit I to the Plan.

¹²² With the exclusion of Debt to Personal Income, as I was not able to source aggregate Personal Income data for Puerto Rico.

¹²³ Investment-Grade Bonds are "Bonds that are believed to have a lower risk of default and receive higher ratings by the credit rating agencies, namely bonds rated Baa (by Moody's) or BBB (by S&P and Fitch) or above. These bonds tend to be issued at lower yields than less creditworthy bonds." SEC "Investment-grade Bond (or High-grade Bond), <https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/investing-basics/glossary/investment-grade-bond-or-high-grade-bond> accessed September 9, 2021.

¹²⁴ State metrics are as shown in the 2021 CFP, which are sourced from the May 12, 2020 Moody's report "Medians - State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years" as of 2019 calendar year-end. See 2021 CFP p. 65 and Moody's report p. 12.

¹²⁵ Debt service is highest in FY 2022, after which the Commonwealth's debt amortizes resulting in lower annual debt service payments (Plan Exhibit I-2, I-5). Own-Source Revenues consist of total Commonwealth revenues in the 2021 CFP less federal transfers calculated as Total Commonwealth Revenues post-measures (2021 CFP Model '30-Year Projections' Row 57) less Federal Funds received (2021 CFP Model '30-Year Projections' Row 47).

TABLE 7: MOODY'S KEY DEBT RATIOS FOR U.S. STATES – RANKING OF DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENT OF OWN-SOURCE REVENUES FOR U.S. STATES AS SHOWN IN THE DSA

	Debt Service, % of Own-Source Revenues [A]	Fitch [B]	Moody's [C]	S&P [D]
1 Connecticut	14.7%	AA-	Aa3	A+
2 Massachusetts	10.5%	AA+	Aa1	AA
3 Hawaii	9.8%	AA	Aa2	AA+
4 New Jersey	9.6%	A-	A3	BBB+
5 Kentucky	9.3%	AA-	Aa3	A
6 Illinois	9.0%	BBB-	Baa3	BBB
7 New York	7.5%	AA+	Aa2	AA+
8 Washington	7.3%	AA+	Aaa	AA+
9 Maryland	6.8%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
10 Mississippi	6.4%	AA	Aa2	AA
...				
16 Puerto Rico under Plan*	4.9%			
Average of Lowest 10 States	0.9%			
Average of Lowest 25 States	2.1%			
Average of All States	4.3%			
Average of Highest 25 States	6.5%			
Average of Highest 10 States	9.2%			
Puerto Rico without Plan**	10.6%			

Sources and Notes:

* Puerto Rico under the Plan based upon FY 2022 debt service of \$801.2 million and FY 2022 projections of Own-Source Revenue (total revenue minus federal transfers) contained in 2021 CFP. See 2021 CFP Model, tab “30-Yr Projection” and Exhibit I to the Plan.

** Puerto Rico without the Plan assuming pre-petition debt levels and FY 2022 projections of Own-Source Revenue (total revenue minus federal transfers) contained in 2021 CFP. See 2021 CFP Model, tab “30-Yr Projection.”

[A]: 2021 CFP, Exhibit 30; Moody's, "State Government – US: Medians - Pension and OPEB liabilities fell in fiscal 2019 ahead of jump in 2020," September 8, 2020, p.21. Note that the value for Illinois is inconsistent with Moody's report sourced in the CFP. I have relied on the list as presented in the Moody's report.

[B]: Fitch Ratings, accessed September 12, 2021.

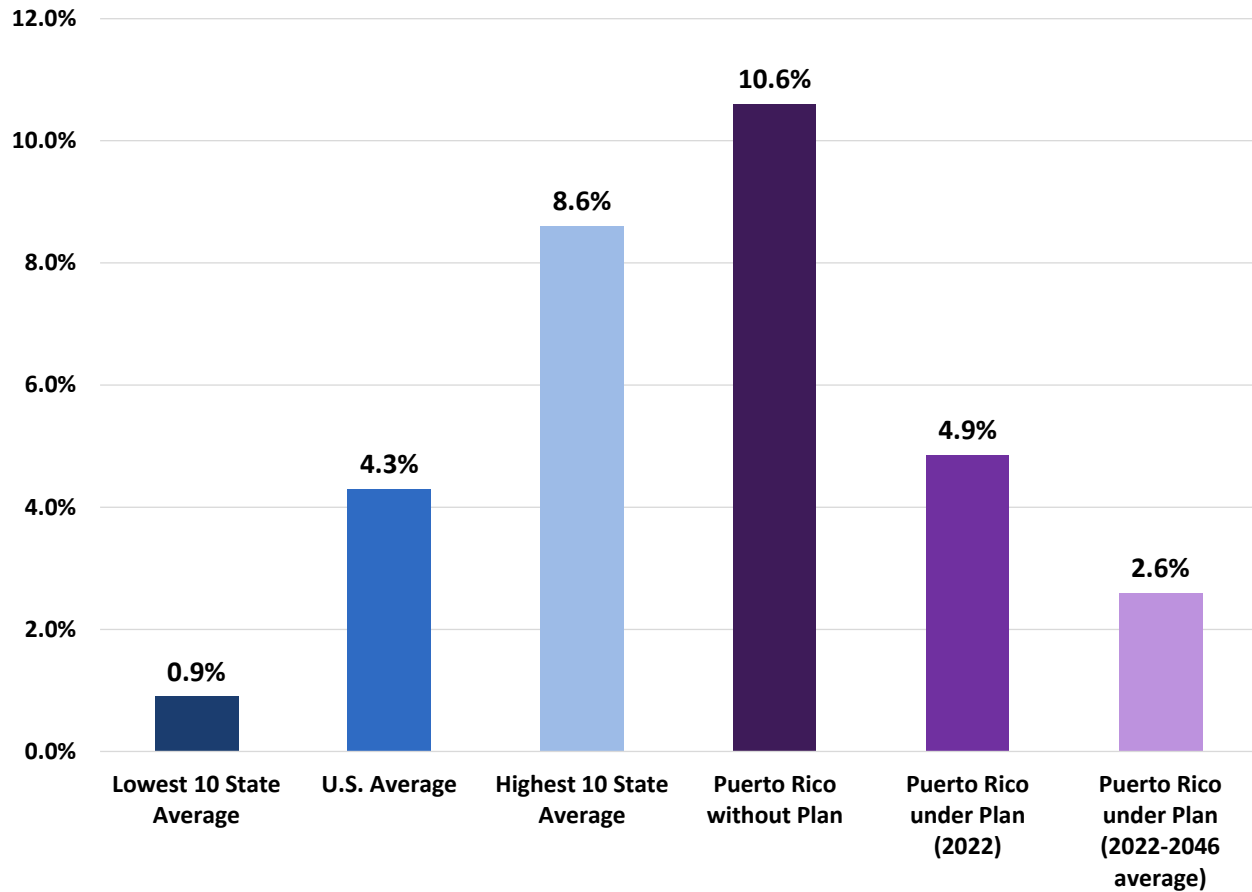
[C]: Moody's, "Medians - State debt rose 2.5% in 2020, spurred by pandemic-linked borrowing," June 14, 2021, p.7.

[D]: S&P Global Ratings, U.S. State Ratings and Outlooks: Current List, September 2, 2021.

83. As shown in Table 7 above, based on the terms of the Plan, the Commonwealth's restructured post-confirmation debt service will be 4.9% of own-source revenues. This represents a significant reduction from its pre-PROMESA legacy debt structure, where debt service (excluding COFINA) represented 10.6% of own-source revenues.
84. The Commonwealth's debt to Own-Source Revenues metric for restructured post-confirmation debt service compares favorably with U.S. states. It is well below the top ten average of 6.5% and closer to the mean for all U.S. states of 4.3%.¹²⁶ As shown in Table 7 above, Puerto Rico's debt coverage metric, measuring debt service as a percentage of Own-Source Revenues, is superior to that of many states with Investment Grade ratings from the major credit ratings agencies. From FY 2022 to FY 2046 (the year the debt fully amortizes), Puerto Rico's debt service to Own-Source Revenues is projected to average just 2.6%. Figure 3 below provides a bar chart that compares Puerto Rico's legacy debt service burden to its going forward debt service metric pro-forma for the Plan and to the debt service burden of various U.S. states.

¹²⁶ As described in FN 114, for the purpose of evaluating consistency between the Plan and the 2021 CFP this ratio excludes COFINA debt and revenues allocated for the payment of COFINA debt service.

FIGURE 3: DEBT TO OWN-SOURCE REVENUES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO AS COMPARED TO OTHER U.S. STATES BEFORE AND AFTER THE PLAN



Sources and Notes:

2021 CFP Exhibit 29 at p. 65.

2021 CFP Model, tab “30-Yr Projection.”

Plan Exhibit I.

85. Table 8 shows Puerto Rico’s metric based on measuring fixed costs as a percentage of Own-Source Revenues. As stated, fixed costs take into account pension and other retirement costs, in addition to debt service.

TABLE 8: MOODY'S KEY DEBT RATIOS FOR U.S. STATES – RANKING OF FIXED COSTS AS A PERCENT OF OWN-SOURCE REVENUES FOR U.S. STATES AS SHOWN IN THE DSA

	Fixed Costs, % of Own-Source Revenues [A]	Fitch [B]	Moody's [C]	S&P [D]
1 Connecticut	31.0%	AA-	Aa3	A+
2 Illinois	27.3%	BBB-	Baa3	BBB
3 Kentucky	23.5%	AA-	Aa3	A
4 Hawaii	22.1%	AA	Aa2	AA+
5 New Jersey	21.3%	A-	A3	BBB+
6 Puerto Rico under Plan*	19.1%			
7 Massachusetts	18.6%	AA+	Aa1	AA
8 Maryland	15.9%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
9 Pennsylvania	13.8%	AA-	Aa3	A+
10 West Virginia	13.7%	AA	Aa2	AA-
11 Rhode Island	13.1%	AA	Aa2	AA
Average of Lowest 10 States	3.1%			
Average of Lowest 25 States	5.1%			
Average of All States	9.7%			
Average of Highest 25 States	14.3%			
Average of Highest 10 States	20.0%			
Puerto Rico without Plan**	24.6%			

Sources and Notes:

* Puerto Rico under Plan based upon fixed costs, summing FY 2022 debt service of \$801.2 million and All-In Retirement Spend (excluding current Social Security) of \$2.35 billion, and FY 2022 projections of Own-Source Revenue (total revenue minus federal transfers) contained in 2021 CFP. See 2021 CFP Model, tabs “30-Yr Projection” and “Pensions” and Exhibit I to the Plan.

** Puerto Rico without Plan assuming FY 2022 fixed costs, summing pre-petition debt levels and pre-petition All-In Retirement Spend (excluding Social Security), and FY 2022 projections of Own-Source Revenue (total revenue minus federal transfers) contained in 2021 CFP. See 2021 CFP Model, tabs “30-Yr Projection” and “Pensions.”

[A]: 2021 CFP, Exhibit 30; Moody's, "State Government – US: Medians - Pension and OPEB liabilities fell in fiscal 2019 ahead of jump in 2020," September 8, 2020, p.21. Note that the states

listed are inconsistent with the Moody's report sourced in the 2021 CFP, but the values correspond. I have relied on the list as presented in the Moody's report.

[B]: Fitch Ratings, accessed September 12, 2021.

[C]: Moody's, "Medians - State debt rose 2.5% in 2020, spurred by pandemic-linked borrowing," June 14, 2021, p.7.

[D]: S&P Global Ratings, U.S. State Ratings and Outlooks: Current List, September 2, 2021.

86. As shown in Table 8, after taking into account the pension measures to be implemented under the Plan and the reduced debt service, the Commonwealth's fixed costs as a percentage of Own-Source Revenues decreased from 24.6% without the Plan, to 19.1%, moving Puerto Rico from the third highest indebted state to the sixth according to this metric.
87. Table 9 below shows Puerto Rico's metrics based on debt per capita as compared to U.S. states.

TABLE 9: MOODY'S KEY DEBT RATIOS FOR U.S. STATES – RANKING OF NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT PER CAPITA FOR U.S. STATES AS SHOWN IN THE DSA

	Net Tax-Supported Debt per Capita [A]	Fitch [B]	Moody's [C]	S&P [D]
1 Connecticut	\$6,637	AA-	Aa3	A+
2 Massachusetts	\$6,258	AA+	Aa1	AA
3 Hawaii	\$5,528	AA	Aa2	AA+
4 New Jersey	\$4,125	A-	A3	BBB+
5 New York	\$3,314	AA+	Aa2	AA+
6 Delaware	\$3,289	AAA	Aaa	AAA
7 Illinois	\$2,635	BBB-	Baa3	BBB
8 Washington	\$2,579	AA+	Aaa	AA+
9 Puerto Rico under Plan*	\$2,532			
10 Maryland	\$2,323	AAA	Aaa	AAA
11 Rhode Island	\$2,308	AA	Aa2	AA
Average of Lowest 10 States	\$209			
Average of Lowest 25 States	\$500			
Average of All States	\$1,505			
Average of Highest 25 States	\$2,511			
Average of Highest 10 States	\$3,900			
Puerto Rico without Plan**	\$7,486			

Sources and Notes:

* Puerto Rico under Plan based upon emergence debt of \$7.4 billion and FY 2022 population projections contained in 2021 CFP. See 2021 CFP Model, tab “30-Yr Projection” and Exhibit I to the Plan.

** Puerto Rico without Plan assuming pre-petition debt levels and FY 2022 population projections contained in 2021 CFP. See Fiscal Plan Spreadsheet, tab “30-Yr Projection” and Puerto Rico FOMB Presentation “Puerto Rico’s Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits,” p. 19. Outstanding debt includes GO/PBA and ERS.

[A]: Fiscal Plan, Exhibit 30; Moody's, “State Government – US: Medians - State debt declined in 2019, but likely to grow in coming years,” May 12, 2020, p.6.

[B]: Fitch Ratings, accessed September 12, 2021.

[C]: Moody's, "Medians - State debt rose 2.5% in 2020, spurred by pandemic-linked borrowing,"
June 14, 2021, p.7.

[D]: S&P Global Ratings, U.S. State Ratings and Outlooks: Current List, September 2, 2021.

88. As indicated in Table 9 above, Puerto Rico's debt per capita post implementation of the Plan would be \$2,532 per capita, placing it in the same range as many other states that carry Investment Grade ratings from the major credit ratings agencies. Based on the debt per capita metric, Puerto Rico would rank as the ninth most indebted state as compared to these other states, out of a total of 11. Pre-PROMESA, Puerto Rico's debt metric was \$7,486 in debt per capita, which would have placed Puerto Rico as the most indebted, based on this metric.
89. Table 10 below shows Puerto Rico's debt as a percentage of GDP, both before and after the Plan. Prior to the Plan Puerto Rico's debt totalled 26.2% of GDP – over three times as high as the most indebted U.S. state. After implementation of the Plan, Puerto Rico ranks more in-line with a number of states with Investment Grade ratings.

TABLE 10: MOODY'S KEY DEBT RATIOS FOR U.S. STATES – RANKING OF NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP FOR U.S. STATES AS SHOWN IN THE DSA

	Net Tax-Supported Debt, % of GDP [A]	Fitch [B]	Moody's [C]	S&P [D]
1 Connecticut	8.3%	AA-	Aa3	A+
2 Hawaii	8.1%	AA	Aa2	AA+
3 Massachusetts	7.2%	AA+	Aa1	AA
4 Puerto Rico under Plan*	6.7%			
5 New Jersey	5.7%	A-	A3	BBB+
6 Mississippi	4.8%	AA	Aa2	AA
7 Kentucky	4.7%	AA-	Aa3	A
8 Delaware	4.3%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
9 West Virginia	3.9%	AA	Aa2	AA-
10 Rhode Island	3.9%	AA	Aa2	AA
11 New York	3.7%	AA+	Aa2	AA+
Average of Lowest 10 States	0.4%			
Average of Lowest 25 States	0.9%			
Average of All States	2.3%			
Average of Highest 25 States	3.8%			
Average of Highest 10 States	5.4%			
Puerto Rico without Plan**	21.3%			

Sources and Notes:

* Puerto Rico under the Plan based upon emergence debt of \$7.4 billion and FY 2022 GDP projections of \$102.91 billion from IMF. See Exhibit I to the Plan and IMF DataMapper.

** Puerto Rico without the Plan assuming pre-petition debt levels and FY 2022 population projections contained in 2021 CFP. See 2021 CFP Model, tab “30-Yr Projection” and Puerto Rico FOMB Presentation “Puerto Rico’s Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits,” p. 19. Outstanding debt includes GO/PBA and ERS.

[A]: Fiscal Plan, Exhibit 30; Moody's, "State Government – US: Medians - Pension and OPEB liabilities fell in fiscal 2019 ahead of jump in 2020," September 8, 2020, p.19.

[B]: Fitch Ratings, accessed September 12, 2021.

[C]: Moody's, “Medians - State debt rose 2.5% in 2020, spurred by pandemic-linked borrowing,” June 14, 2021, p.7.

[D]: S&P Global Ratings, U.S. State Ratings and Outlooks: Current List, September 2, 2021.

B. OPINION #2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED TREATMENT OF THE PENSION PLANS FOR ERS, JRS, AND TRS IS ALREADY REFLECTED IN THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN, AND WILL THEREFORE NOT NEGATIVELY IMPACT THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN

90. The treatment of the ERS, TRS, and JRS pensions under the Plan is consistent with the 2021 CFP. As discussed, the Plan calls for (i) an 8.5% reduction to pension benefits across the three plans in excess of \$1,500 per month, but with no reduction that would result in a pensioner receiving less than \$1,500 per month if they would have otherwise been entitled to at least \$1,500¹²⁷, (ii) with respect to the TRS and JRS plans, a freeze of the defined benefits for JRS and TRS retirees, imposed as of the Plan Effective Date, defined as the first business day on which all the conditions precedent to the confirmation and substantial consummation of the Plan have been met¹²⁸ (provided that if AMPR members ratify its plan support agreement with the Oversight Board, the freeze of TRS benefit accruals will be the six month anniversary of the Plan Effective Date),¹²⁹ and (iii) the contribution of \$1.2 billion on behalf of System 2000 members.¹³⁰
91. Other modifications to the TRS and JRS pensions stipulated under the Plan are also reflected in the 2021 CFP.¹³¹ These include a delay in retirement eligibility and the elimination of bonuses, minimum monthly benefit, enhanced disability benefits, and the cost-of-living adjustment. Each of these provisions is reflected in the 2021 CFP, as summarized in Table 11 below.

¹²⁷ Plan, p. 53 (“Benefit Reduction”); POA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx, p. 12

¹²⁸ 2021 CFP at 20.2.1 page 274. A freeze was imposed on ERS defined benefit plans for employees hired prior to 2000 as of June 30, 2013. 2021 CFP, Exhibit 138; Plan, p. 27 (“Effective Date”).

¹²⁹ Plan, F-1 (defining Freeze Date as Effective Date without the AMPR PSA); Plan, F-10 (defining Freeze Date as the six-month anniversary of the Effective Date with AMPR PSA treatment).

¹³⁰ PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx at p. 15.

¹³¹ Certain modifications, including Elimination of Occupational and One-Year Salary Death Benefits (JRS), Elimination of Free Post-Retirement Death Benefit (JRS), Suspension of Benefits (TRS), Defined Contribution Transfer from Prior Plans (TRS) have not been reflected as separate line items in the 2021 CFP but I have been advised have been incorporated into the financial projections.

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF PENSION BENEFIT MODIFICATIONS IN THE PLAN AS COMPARED TO THE 2021 CFP

		JRS	TRS	ERS	2021 CFP
		[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
8.5% Reduction to Pension Benefits in Excess of \$1,500	[1]	✓	✓	✓	☑
Defined Benefit Freeze	[2]	✓	✓	N/A	☑
Delay in Retirement Eligibility	[3]	✓	✓	N/A	☑
Elimination of Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	[4]	✓	N/A	N/A	☑
Elimination of Bonuses	[5]	✓	N/A	N/A	☑
Elimination of Enhanced Disability Benefits	[6]	✓	✓	N/A	☑
Elimination of Minimum Benefit	[7]	N/A	✓	N/A	☑
Elimination of Service Purchase	[8]	N/A	✓	N/A	☑

Sources and Notes:

[A][1]: Disclosure Statement at p.48.

[A][2] to [A][8]: Plan at E-3, E-4.

[B][1]: Disclosure Statement at p.48.

[B][2] to [B][8]: Plan at F-2, F-3.

[C][1]: Disclosure Statement at p.48.

[D][1] to [D][8]: 2021 CFP at pp.273-277.

92. Under the Plan, these changes are slated to go into effect either on the Effective Date¹³² or six months after the Effective Date. The 2021 CFP assumes (a) the freeze of the JRS pension plan

¹³² As described above, if AMPR's membership votes to ratify its plan support agreement with the Oversight Board, the freeze of the TRS pension plan will occur on the six month anniversary of the Plan Effective Date. The Plan also provides the benefit reductions will commence on "[t]he date that is the later to occur of (a) July

will go into effect on January 1, 2022 (“Freeze Date”) and (b) the freeze of the TRS plan and the 8.5% benefit reduction will take effect on July 1, 2022 (“Benefit Reduction Date”).¹³³ Assuming the Effective Date occurs on or before December 31, 2021, the freeze of the JRS pension plan will occur by January 1, 2022 and the pension cuts will commence as of July 1, 2022. If AMPR members do not ratify the plan support agreement with the Oversight Board, the freeze of the TRS pension plan will also occur by January 1, 2022. However, if AMPR members ratify the plan support agreement, the TRS freeze will occur six months after the Plan Effective Date, which would be approximately July 1, 2022, consistent with the 2021 CFP. It is therefore my opinion that the timing of the freezes and cuts under the Plan is consistent with the 2021 CFP.

1. Social security

93. In conjunction with the pension benefit cuts discussed above, the Plan also calls for expanded Social Security benefits for certain TRS and JRS members. All TRS members hired after the Freeze Date and all teachers under the age of 45 as of the Freeze Date will also be enrolled in Social Security on a mandatory basis, and those 45 and older as of the Freeze Date may choose to be enrolled on a voluntary basis within 60 days of the Effective Date.¹³⁴ All judges hired after the Freeze Date and all judges under the age of 45 will be enrolled in Social Security on a mandatory basis.¹³⁵ Judges 45 and older may choose to be enrolled in Social Security on a voluntary basis, and must enroll within 60 days of the Effective Date.¹³⁶
94. The 2021 CFP accounts for the costs to the Commonwealth associated with the expanded Social Security benefits. The 2021 CFP states that teachers and judges under the age of 45 will be covered under Social Security, and that those hired in the future will be mandatorily enrolled in

1, 2022 and (b) the first July 1st following the Effective Date; provided, however, that, in the event that the period between the Effective Date and the first subsequent July 1st is less than one hundred eighty (180) days, then the “Benefit Reduction Date” shall be the first day of the first calendar month one hundred eighty (180) days after the Effective Date.” Plan, ¶ 1.117.

¹³³ 2021 CFP, p. 274, 277.

¹³⁴ Plan, F-4.

¹³⁵ Plan, E-7.

¹³⁶ Plan, E-8.

Social Security.¹³⁷ The expansion of Social Security is reflected as an increased cost going forward in the 2021 CFP.¹³⁸

2. System 2000 removal

95. As stated, commencing on January 1, 2000, new employees within the ERS system participated in an employee-funded retirement plan administered by ERS known as System 2000. These funds were pooled with the ERS funds, and large portions of employee contributions were used to pay benefits to current pensioners rather than being set aside for future retirees.¹³⁹
96. The Plan provides that System 2000 balances, with accrued interest, in the approximate amount of \$1.2 billion, will be segregated and paid for the benefit of System 2000 participants,¹⁴⁰ and System 2000 members will no longer be entitled to future system administered benefits.¹⁴¹ Instead, under the Plan these funds will be used to pay System 2000 members their pro rata share of their contributions made from 2000 through June 30, 2017, plus accrued interest.¹⁴² Amounts will be deposited into the defined contribution accounts established under Act 106-2017.¹⁴³
97. Given that the estimated amount of the System 2000 balances, plus interest, is less than \$1.5 billion, the entirety of these funds will be paid for the benefit of participants on or around the Effective Date.¹⁴⁴ The \$1.2 billion required for the benefit of System 2000 members is reflected in the disbursements expected as part of the Plan.¹⁴⁵

¹³⁷ 2021 CFP, p. 278.

¹³⁸ 2021 CFP, Exhibit 141, p. 274; *See also* 2021 CFP model at tab 'Pensions' (Row 64) and tab 'Measures Build' (Row 54). I have been advised that the 2021 CFP also assumes a 50% opt-in rate for teachers over the age of 45, and that the 2021 CFP does not incorporate the voluntary enrollment of judges 45 and older, but that it is projected to be a de minimis cost for the Commonwealth.

¹³⁹ Disclosure Statement, p. 81; Exhibit J to the Disclosure Statement, PROMESA Section 211 Report on Puerto Rico Retirement Systems, p. 9.

¹⁴⁰ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 52-53; PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx at p. 15 showing \$1.2 billion allocated to the payment of System 2000 balances.

¹⁴¹ Plan, p. G-15.

¹⁴² Plan, p. 99. Actual amounts are expected to be \$1.2 billion. *See* PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx, p. 15.

¹⁴³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 467.

¹⁴⁴ Plan, p. 99.

¹⁴⁵ *See* PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx, p. 15.

98. The 2021 CFP reflects the segregation and termination of the System 2000 benefits.¹⁴⁶ The Plan is consistent with the 2021 CFP with respect to changes to System 2000.

C. OPINION #3: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN ARE NOT DEPENDENT ON NEW BORROWINGS, AND, AS A RESULT THE BORROWING RESTRICTIONS INCORPORATED INTO THE PLAN SHOULD NOT IMPEDE THE DEBTORS' ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE 2021 CERTIFIED FISCAL PLAN

99. The Borrowing Restrictions contained in the Plan are consistent with the 2021 CFP because the 2021 CFP does not show a need for incremental borrowing. After Plan debt service is incorporated into 2021 CFP projections, the Commonwealth still does not show a projected deficit after debt service for the next 14 years.¹⁴⁷
100. The Plan imposes certain borrowing restrictions on the Commonwealth. Under the Plan, the Commonwealth must maintain a debt management policy that includes the following limitations on debt incurred after the Effective Date:¹⁴⁸
- a. A comprehensive cap on net tax-supported debt service equal to 7.94% of Debt Policy Revenues ("Debt Policy Revenues") earned in the prior fiscal year¹⁴⁹;

¹⁴⁶ 2021 CFP, p. 54 ("Starting in FY2022, pensions baseline costs (reflecting System 2000 segregation) are projected to decrease progressively from \$2.3 billion in FY2022 to \$1.2 billion in FY2051"); p. 274, Exhibit 141 showing System 2000 removal savings.

¹⁴⁷ See Table 5 and Table 6 above showing projected surplus until FY 2034 after Plan debt service.

¹⁴⁸ Plan, pp. 117-118. Debt Policy Revenues are defined in the Plan as (a) Revenues derived from taxes, fees, permits, licenses, fines or other charges imposed, approved or authorized by the Commonwealth Legislature, (b) all other revenues or monies deposited in the General Fund or any debt service or other governmental fund of the Commonwealth, and (c) all other revenues or funds identified as "Debt Policy Revenues" in the Debt Management Policy (Plan, p. 25). Debt Policy Revenues are calculated in the 2021 CFP Model at 'Revenue Build' tab, Rows 173-175.

¹⁴⁹ For the purpose of calculating the comprehensive cap, net tax-supported debt includes COFINA bonds. Debt Policy Revenues include the funds appropriated to pay COFINA debt service. The Debt Responsibility Act stipulates that a Debt Management Policy include a comprehensive cap on maximum annual debt service payable on net tax supported debt. See Puerto Rico Debt Responsibility at Article 4; See also PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx, p. 8.

- b. Debt may only be incurred to finance capital improvements or to re-finance tax-supported debt;
- c. No debt issued can have a maturity date beyond 30-years;
- d. New debt issued must start to amortize within two years of its issuance date; and
- e. Refinancing debt is only permitted if it does not increase the amount of principal and interest due in any year, with the exception of debt issued in response to natural disasters or emergencies.

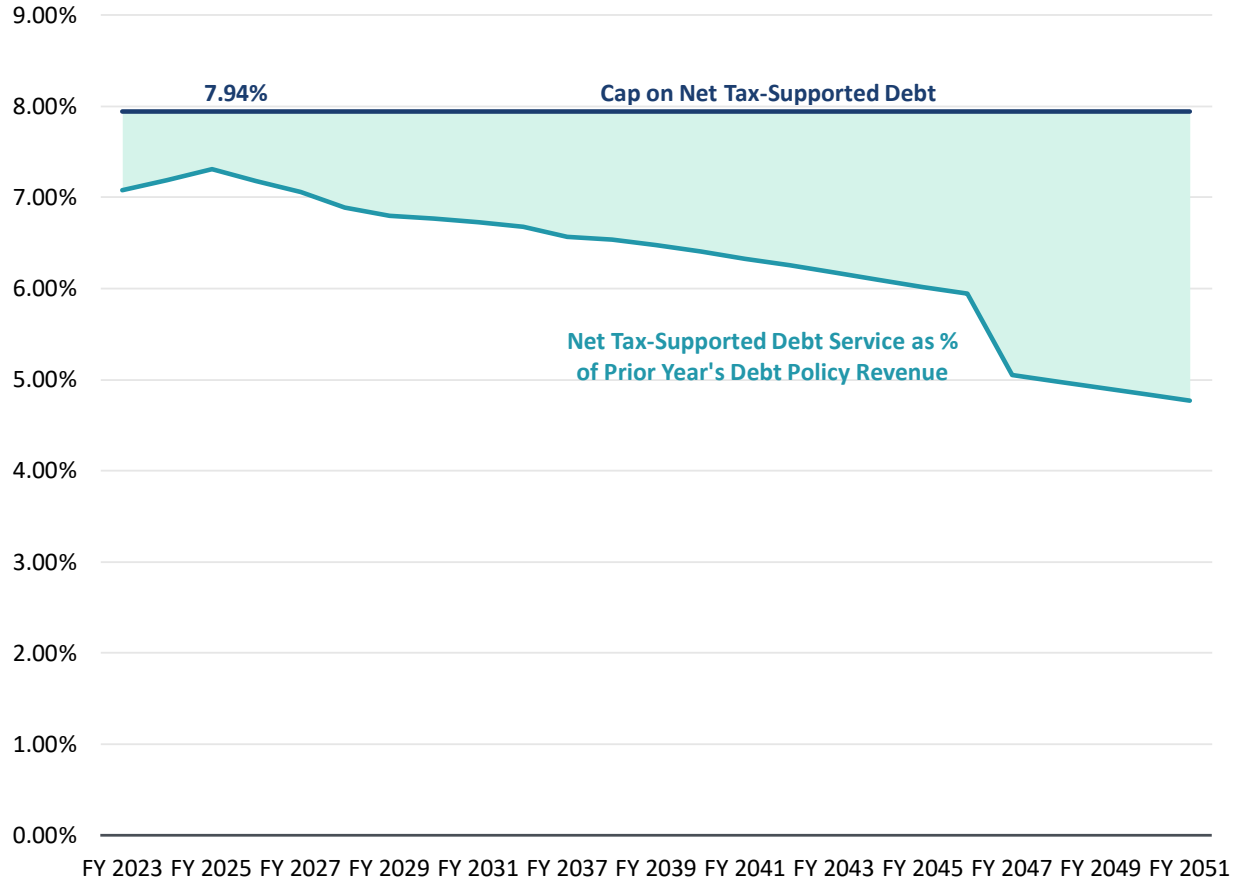
101. The comprehensive cap on net tax-supported debt includes COFINA bonds, as well as the sales and use revenues pledged for the COFINA bond debt service.¹⁵⁰ On that basis, upon emergence the Commonwealth is expected to have net tax supported debt service equal to 7.6% of Debt Policy Revenues.¹⁵¹ As shown in Figure 4 below, after implementation of the Plan, the Commonwealth's net tax-supported debt service is less than the comprehensive cap from FY 2023 through FY 2051, based on the Debt Policy Revenues projected in the 2021 CFP.¹⁵² The Plan is consistent with the 2021 CFP with regards to this measure, because based on the revenue projections contained in the 2021 CFP, the Commonwealth has sufficient cushion under the Plan comprehensive debt cap for the entirety of the projected forecast.

¹⁵⁰ The 2021 CFP forecast reflects the pledge of a portion of annual sales and use tax revenues to COFINA creditors as per the terms of the COFINA Title III Plan of Adjustment (2021 CFP, p. 42 FN 27). These revenues are added back to the revenues in the 2021 CFP for the purpose of calculating Debt Policy Revenues (CFP Model at 'Revenue Build' tab, Rows 173-175).

¹⁵¹ PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx, p. 8, FN 1.

¹⁵² FY 2023 is the first year I have been able to calculate the cap on net tax-supported debt as defined in the Plan, due to the fact that the cap for a given year is calculated using the Debt Policy Revenues from the prior fiscal year. FY 2022 is the first year of Debt Policy Revenues contained in the 2021 CFP Model.

FIGURE 4: PUERTO RICO'S DEBT SERVICE AS COMPARED TO THE CAP ON NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT UNDER THE PLAN FY 2023 – FY 2051



Sources and Notes:

2021 CFP Model, tab 'Revenue Build.'

Disclosure Statement, p. 499.

Plan Exhibit I-2.

102. The 2021 CFP does not show a need for any additional borrowings.¹⁵³ After incorporating non-contingent Plan debt service, the 2021 CFP also shows no deficit after debt service until 2034.¹⁵⁴ In the meantime, under the Plan the Commonwealth is permitted to refinance existing debt as long as it does not result in higher principal and interest payments, with the exception of debt issued in response to natural disasters, in which case the annual debt service due can increase by up to 10% in any given year.¹⁵⁵ Therefore, the Commonwealth does not need to incur additional debt in order to carry out the 2021 CFP, and the Plan borrowing restrictions will thus not interfere with implementation of the 2021 CFP.

D. OPINION #4: THE SETTLEMENTS UNDERPINNING THE PLAN WERE REACHED BETWEEN SOPHISTICATED PARTIES OVER A MORE THAN FOUR YEAR PERIOD, IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH TYPICAL CUSTOM AND PRACTICE FOR COMPLEX DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS. THE MAJOR STAKEHOLDER PARTIES WERE REPRESENTED BY SOPHISTICATED COUNSEL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS, WITH EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP WELL-EQUIPPED TO ACT IN ITS OWN ECONOMIC BEST INTEREST. THE SETTLEMENTS ARE REASONABLE AND CONSISTENT WITH WHAT WOULD BE EXPECTED IN DEAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SOPHISTICATED PARTIES UNDERTAKEN AS PART OF A COMPLEX DEBT RESTRUCTURING

1. The Stakeholders were sophisticated parties represented by qualified counsel and advisors

103. After the enactment of PROMESA and the commencement of the Debtors' Title III cases, the parties engaged in negotiations while also engaging in extensive litigation.¹⁵⁶ Court-ordered

¹⁵³ 2021 CFP, p. 38-39 (“the 2021 Fiscal Plan estimates that around 60% of income support funding will be spent over the FY2020-FY2023 period. The remaining 40% of funds is projected to be saved and/or used to pay down debt, and then is spent over a 30-year period according to the long-term consumption smoothing concept.”); *See also* 2021 CFP Model at tab ‘30-Yr Projections’ showing no additional debt borrowings incorporated into the surplus projections (“2.8.11.1_20210511_Commonwealth 2021 Fiscal Plan Model vCERTIFIED (dataroom).xlsx”) (FOMB_CONF_88824).

¹⁵⁴ See Table 6.

¹⁵⁵ Plan, p. 118 (74.5(d)).

¹⁵⁶ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 87-114, 179-227, 278-380, 387-391.

stays of adversary proceedings and mandated mediation among stakeholders facilitated by the Mediation Team provided an efficient framework for identifying and resolving key issues and disputed legal positions in a streamlined manner.¹⁵⁷

104. The case parties are sophisticated market participants, represented by qualified legal counsel and, in many cases, by experienced restructuring financial advisors. Table 12 below identifies legal counsel and financial advisors for the major stakeholder groups:

¹⁵⁷ See Section IV.D.

**TABLE 12: SUMMARY OF LEGAL COUNSEL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS
TO MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS**

Stakeholder Party		Legal Counsel	Financial Advisors
[1]	FOMB	Proskauer Rose LLP O'Neill & Borges LLC	PJT Partners McKinsey & Company Ernst & Young Citigroup Global Markets DiCicco, Gulman & Company
[2]	Government of Puerto Rico	O'Melveny & Myers LLP Law Offices of Andrés W. López, Esq.	Ankura Consulting Group, LLC
[3]	UCC	Paul Hastings LLP	Zolfo Cooper/AlixPartners
[4]	COR	Jenner & Block LLP Bennazar, García & Millán, CSP	FTI Consulting
[5]	AFSCME	Stroock & Stroock LLP (replaced Saul Ewing Arnstein & Lehr from 10/19/18)	N/A
[6]	AFT/AMPR	José Luis Barrios-Ramos	N/A
[7]	Ambac	Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy Ferrauioli LLC Cooley LLP	Moelis Marc Heimowitz
[8]	Assured	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft Casellas Alcover & Burgos, PSC	Lazard
[9]	FGIC	Butler Snow Rexach & Picó, CSP	Exigent Partners
[10]	National	Weil Gotshal & Manges Adsuar Muniz Goyco Seda & Perez-Ochoa, PSC Seda & Perez Ochoa, PSC Vicente & Cuebas	N/A
[11]	Syncora	Debevoise & Plimpton LLP Goldman Antonetti & Cordova, LLC	Miller Buckfire & Co
[12]	ERS Bondholders	Jones Day Delgado & Fernandez, LLC White & Case LLP	N/A
[13]	GO and PBA Bondholders	Morrison and Foerster Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP Willkie, Farr & Gallagher LLP Robbins, Russell, Englert, Orseck, Untereiner & Sauber LLP Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan, LLP Reichard & Escalera, LLC Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP Correa Acevedo & Abesada SPC Jiménez, Graffam & Lausell	Perella Weinberg Partners Goldin Associates Miller Buckfire & Co Ducera Partners LLC
[14]	DRA Parties	Schulte Roth & Zabel McConnell Valdes, LLC	N/A

Sources and Notes:

Retrieved from court filings, hearing transcripts, news articles, PrimeClerk website, annual reports, Debtwire, and information from counsel.

[3]: Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors.

[4]: Official Committee of Retired Employees of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("COR," by its Spanish acronym).

[5]: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CLIO.

[6]: Collectively, the American Federation of Teachers, Asociacion de Maestros de Puerto Rico, and Asociacion de Maestros de Puerto Rico – Local Sindical.

[7]: Ambac Assurance Corp., solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to PRIFA Bonds.

[8]: Assured Guaranty Corp. and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp., solely in their capacities as insurers, and asserted holders, deemed holders, or subrogees with respect to GO Bonds and PBA Bonds and HTA Bonds and CCDA Bonds.

[9]: Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to PRIFA Bonds.

[10]: National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National"), solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to GO Bonds and PBA Bonds and HTA Bonds.

[11]: Syncora Guarantee Inc., as holder of, subrogee with respect to, or insurer of GO Bond Claims and PBA Bond Claims.

[13]: See also <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20210223005667/en/Puerto-Rico%E2%80%99s-Senior-Creditors-Agree-to-New-Bankruptcy-Exit-Plan-That-Significantly-Enhances-Commonwealth%E2%80%99s-Financial-Flexibility>.

[14]: AmeriNational Community Services, LLC, as servicer for the GDB Debt Recovery Authority, and Cantor-Katz Collateral Monitor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

105. A number of the key stakeholders involved in these Title III cases were also involved in the restructuring of the City of Detroit, which is viewed by some as the most comparable restructuring to that of the Commonwealth.¹⁵⁸ For example, the monoline insurer parties,

¹⁵⁸ Ambac, FGIC, National, and Syncora were also involved in the Detroit bankruptcy. See related objections to the Swap Settlement Motion in Detroit's chapter 9 case, Ambac Assurance Corporation Dkt. 348, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company Dkt. 360, National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation Dkt. 353, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp Dkt. 357 and Syncora Capital Assurance Inc. Dkt. 366.

including Ambac, FGIC, National, Assured, and Syncora had prior relevant experience given their involvement in the restructuring of the debt of the City of Detroit.¹⁵⁹

2. The Debtors have been successful at reaching agreements with major creditor groups over an extensive negotiation process over more than four years

a. The Debtors have reached consensus with almost all major stakeholder groups

106. Commencing in May 2019 and most recently in August 2021, the FOMB reached agreements and settlements with almost all major stakeholder groups, which agreements/settlements have been memorialized in various plan support agreements (“PSAs”) and stipulations. These PSAs were subsequently incorporated into seven iterations of proposed plans of adjustment. The evolution and timing of when the Debtors were able to achieve agreement with key stakeholders is shown in Appendix A – The Debtors Have Reached Agreement with Major Stakeholder Groups.

b. Six PSAs/stipulations have been executed in support of the Plan

107. As of the filing of the Plan on July 30, 2021, there were six operative PSAs and/or stipulations with major stakeholder groups, as follows:

- a. The GO/PBA PSA dated July 12, 2021;
- b. The HTA/CCDA PSA dated May 5, 2021;
- c. The PRIFA PSA dated July 27, 2021;
- d. The ERS Stipulation dated April 2, 2021;
- e. The Retirees Committee PSA dated June 7, 2019; and

¹⁵⁹ Detroit Disclosure statement, p. 138 and related objections to the Swap Settlement Motion in Detroit’s chapter 9 case, Ambac Assurance Corporation Dkt. 348, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company Dkt. 360, National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation Dkt. 353, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp Dkt. 357 and Syncora Capital Assurance Inc. Dkt. 366.

f. The AFSCME PSA dated June 7, 2019.

108. The FOMB has announced that, as of August 23, 2021, over 70% of GO/PBA, ERS, HTA, CCDA, and PRIFA claims support the Plan.¹⁶⁰

c. The UCC and COR also support the Plan

109. In addition to the six agreements discussed above, the UCC has recommended that unsecured creditors vote in favor of the Plan. The members of the UCC were appointed by the U.S. Trustee. As shown in Table 12 above, the UCC has been represented in this matter by qualified financial and legal counsel. On August 2, 2021, the Court approved the solicitation package for soliciting claim holders to vote on the Plan, which included a letter from the UCC recommending the Plan (the “UCC Recommendation Letter”).¹⁶¹ The UCC Recommendation Letter states that the UCC has reached a global settlement with the FOMB regarding the terms of the Plan, and that the UCC supports the Plan and urges all holders of the relevant classes of claims (Class 58 CW General Unsecured Claims, Class 54 Eminent Domain Claims, and Class 66 ERS General Unsecured Claims) to vote to accept the Plan.¹⁶²

110. The COR has also evidenced its support for the Plan by entering into the Retiree Committee PSA. Throughout the proceedings, the COR has had an obligation to look out for the best

¹⁶⁰ FOMB presentation, “Puerto Rico’s Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits,” August 23, 2021. *See also*, FOMB press release, February 23, 2021; Government of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority, Municipal Secondary Market Disclosure Information Cover Sheet, Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB), Electronic Municipal Market Access System (EMMA), Additional / Voluntary Event-Based Disclosure, July 16, 2021; Government of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority, Municipal Secondary Market Disclosure Information Cover Sheet, Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB), Electronic Municipal Market Access System (EMMA), Additional / Voluntary Event-Based Disclosure, August 5, 2021.

¹⁶¹ Order (I) Approving Disclosure Statement, (II) Fixing Voting Record Date, (III) Approving Confirmation Hearing Notice and Confirmation Schedule, (IV) Approving Solicitation Packages and distribution procedures, (V) Approving Forms of Ballots, and Voting and election procedures, (VI) Approving Notice of Non-Voting Status, (VII) Fixing Voting, Election, and Confirmation Deadlines, and (VIII) Approving Vote Tabulation Procedures, August 2, 2021, Dkt. 17639 (the “Disclosure Statement Order”) and Schedule 7 Creditors’ Committee Letter, Dkt. 17639-38.

¹⁶² UCC Recommendation Letter, Schedule 7 to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-38.

interests of its retiree stakeholders.¹⁶³ The COR, comprised of individuals appointed by the U.S. Trustee, includes former judges, teachers, and government retirees. As shown in Table 12, the COR has been represented in these proceedings by qualified counsel and financial advisors.

111. The COR is “strongly urg[ing]” that retirees vote to accept the Plan.¹⁶⁴ The COR has represented that “[u]nder the COR Agreement, the Committee was able to secure much better terms for our class of retirees given our group’s composition and our contribution to Puerto Rico’s economy.”¹⁶⁵ When describing the settlement achieved with the Debtors, the COR has highlighted that over 70% of all retirees will be unaffected, equal to over 120,000 retirees; that the COR was able to achieve an increase in the \$1,500 threshold from the \$600 level originally offered by the FOMB, and that the maximum pension cut was reduced from a 25% cut that was originally proposed to 8.5%. In addition, the COR has noted that contributions for medical insurance will be maintained, as compared to a \$100/month deduction originally proposed, which would have affected 139,000 retirees.¹⁶⁶ The COR has also noted the establishment of a reserve that will be set aside to meet pension obligations, to be funded with at least \$175 million per year for eight years, as well as the possibility that benefits could be restored if certain financial performance benchmarks are met or exceeded.¹⁶⁷
112. The Plan breaks down the Debtors’ stakeholders into 80 classes. Of those 80, 10 are not entitled to vote on the Plan because they are estimated to receive either a 100% or a 0% recovery.¹⁶⁸ Of

¹⁶³ COR is an official committee appointed by the United States Trustee to represent and protect the collective interests of creditors that are members of the ERS, TRS, or JRS. Retiree Committee Support Letter, Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36.

¹⁶⁴ Retiree Committee Support Letter, Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36.

¹⁶⁵ Retiree Committee Support Letter, Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36.

¹⁶⁶ Retiree Committee Information Guide, Schedule 6(b) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-37.

¹⁶⁷ Retiree Committee Information Guide, Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36. The COR letter states that the pension reserve will be funded with \$175 million per year through FY 2027, whereas the Plan calls for \$175 million per year to be paid eight years following the Effective Date.

¹⁶⁸ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 62-65. (“Classes of claims in which the holders of claims are unimpaired under the Plan are deemed to have accepted the Plan and are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Classes of claims in which the holders of claims will receive no recovery under the plan of adjustment are deemed to have rejected the plan of adjustment and are also not entitled to vote.”).

the classes remaining, the Debtors have reached agreements and settlements with 62 of them, (or, in some cases, statutory committees charged with representing their interests).¹⁶⁹

3. The settlements reached are reasonable

113. The agreements and settlements reached with creditors are embodied in the treatment of claims under the Plan. Table 13 summarizes the major categories of allowed claims and their recoveries, as estimated by the Debtors.

¹⁶⁹ The GO/PBA PSA relates to Classes 1-11 and 15-50 (47 classes); Retiree Committee PSA Classes 51A-51I and 51K-51L (11 classes); AFSCME PSA Class 51J; HTA/CCDA PSA Class 59; PRIFA PSA Class 61; and ERS Stipulation Class 65.

TABLE 13: SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER THE PLAN

	Claims [A]	Allowed Amount [B]	Recovery [C]
[1]	Vintage CW	\$ 5,843,252,913	77.56%
[2]	Vintage CW Guarantee	2,049,908,691	74.49%
[3]	2011 CW	476,498,325	72.95%
[4]	2011 CW (Series D/E/PIB)	645,673,111	76.45%
[5]	2011 CW Guarantee	1,028,653,981	73.46%
[6]	2012 CW	2,934,427,459	72.42%
[7]	2012 CW Guarantee	519,408,568	67.32%
[8]	2014 CW	3,836,611,111	67.76%
[9]	2014 CW Guarantee	346,242,220	67.76%
[10]	CW Bond Claims Total	\$ 17,680,676,380	
[11]	Vintage PBA	2,661,239,877	22.97%
[12]	2011 PBA	1,335,422,893	22.97%
[13]	2012 PBA	674,308,470	22.97%
[14]	PBA Bond Claims Total	\$ 4,670,971,240	
[15]	ERS	3,168,698,777	14.00%
[16]	ERS Bond Claims Total	\$ 3,168,698,777	
[17]	All Bond Claims Total	\$ 25,520,346,396	
[18]	Active ERS	-	99.70%
[19]	Retired ERS	-	92.50% - 100.00%
[20]	Active JRS	-	94.50%
[21]	Retired JRS	-	91.50% - 100.00%
[22]	Active TRS	-	99.50%
[23]	Retired TRS	-	91.90% - 100.00%
[24]	VTP Payroll	-	93.80% - 100.00%
[25]	System 2000	1,202,347,878	100.00%
[26]	All Pension Claims	\$ 1,202,347,878	
[27]	AFSCME	Not quantified	Impaired; not quantified
[28]	CW General Unsecured	2,750,000,000	20.40%
[29]	Other Unsecured and Other	12,698,446,586	0.00% - 100.00%
[30]	Total Claims	\$ 42,171,140,860	

Sources and notes:

Disclosure Statement of Seventh Amended Plan of Adjustment for Title III at p. 19-25 and 409-490.

[A]: See p. 24-25 for Bond Recovery Categories.

[B]: Includes principal and accrued and unpaid interest up to, but not including, the Petition Dates as applicable.

[C]: Excludes recovery from CVIs.

[10]: Sum of [1]-[9].

[C][11]: Excludes recovery on account of claims against the Commonwealth. Total recovery on account of both allowed claims against PBA and allowed claims against the Commonwealth is estimated to be 80.4%.

[C][12]: Excludes recovery on account of claims against the Commonwealth. Total recovery on account of both allowed claims against PBA and allowed claims against the Commonwealth is estimated to be 79.6%.

[C][13]: Excludes recovery on account of claims against the Commonwealth. Total recovery on account of both allowed claims against PBA and allowed claims against the Commonwealth is estimated to be 74.8%.

[14]: Sum of [11]-[13].

[16]: [15].

[17]: [10] + [14] + [16].

[26]: Sum of [18]-[25].

[29]: Includes Classes 12-14, 53-57, 59-64, and 66-69.

[30]: [17] + [26] + [27]-[29].

114. The relative recoveries under the Plan resulted from a robust negotiation process that also reflected risks associated with certain litigations between and among the stakeholders. As illustrated through the examples below, the creditor groups with whom settlements were reached faced material potential downside scenarios but also could have had some upside as a result of a variety of litigations. The Oversight Board, as representative of the Debtors, also faced certain risks and downsides. In addition, the ability to evaluate potential litigation outcomes was complicated by the fact that, prior to these cases, there were no direct precedents under PROMESA on which parties could reasonably rely, which based on my experience, parties to these types of negotiations would typically consider.
115. Based on my practitioner experience, achieving agreement from at least 15 major parties, as shown in Appendix A to this report, would be a challenge in any bankruptcy or restructuring. The ability to achieve such a consensus here is evidence in and of itself that the settlements are reasonable. As shown, in Table 12 above, all major stakeholder parties have had sophisticated

counsel and financial advisors, and have had an opportunity over an extended period of time to make best efforts to maximize the recovery of their claims.¹⁷⁰

116. In evaluating the reasonableness of the settlements reached, I considered the types of challenges brought by and against various classes of creditors, and what their potential recoveries might have hypothetically been were they to prevail (an upside scenario) and what their potential recoveries might have hypothetically been were they to lose (a downside scenario). This is precisely the type of analysis I performed when acting in my capacity as a stakeholder in a bankruptcy or restructuring in evaluating the reasonableness of any proposed settlement to which I might be asked to agree. Furthermore, sophisticated investors in distressed and bankrupt entities will take the status of any litigation and challenges to their position (actual or threatened) into consideration when reasonably determining an appropriate course of action, such as agreeing to any settlement.
117. The Disclosure Statement for the Plan includes a description of all the litigations in which the various settling parties were involved.¹⁷¹ In addition, the Best Interests Test Reports (the “BIT Reports”) attached as Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement provide data points for what recoveries might be for creditors of the Commonwealth, ERS, and PBA in a scenario where no Plan of Adjustment was confirmed, the Title III cases for these Debtors were dismissed, the automatic stay was lifted, and creditors pursued legal action to pursue recovery on their claims.

¹⁷⁰ In denying the motion to appoint a committee of retail bond holders Judge Swain ruled that “[a]lthough these Title III cases are complex, sophisticated parties represented by able counsel hold the same bonds owned by Mr. Hein and other retail investors, and through the course of the Title III cases, those parties have vigorously defended the validity and value of those bonds,” and that “[a]lthough Movant is correct that active ad hoc groups and institutional investors with significant Commonwealth and PBA bondholdings have settled their disputes and now support the proposed Plan of Adjustment, Movant has failed to demonstrate that their support arises out of anything other than a calculated cost benefit analysis that takes into account the risks and burdens of litigating the validity and priority of their claims, including the resolution of complex intercreditor disputes that have been queued up in a host of contested matters and adversary proceedings.” See Hearing Transcript 8/4/2021, 92:05-19. Judge Swain stated that “[e]ven if the supporting creditors do not purport to represent the interests of retail bondholder and do not have fiduciary duties towards retail bondholders, their support for the proposed Plan of Adjustment implies their belief that the Plan maximizes value for the benefit of bondholders.” See Hearing Transcript 8/4/2021, 92:19-24.

¹⁷¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 91-113.

118. I considered the BIT Reports in assessing potential recovery ranges for the different stakeholders. In that sense, the BIT Reports provide a useful data point when evaluating whether the settlements the Debtors have entered into are reasonable.¹⁷²

a. The settlement reached with respect to the GO Bonds is reasonable

119. Litigation involving GO bonds presented a variety of risks for GO bondholders and other stakeholders. For example, one of the risks identified in the litigation commenced by the Oversight Board's Special Claims Committee (the "SCC") related to challenges to the constitutionality of certain GO and PBA bond issuances that may have violated the Commonwealth's debt ceiling limit.¹⁷³ As shown in Table 13 above, different vintages of Commonwealth GO bonds are receiving varying recoveries under the plan, of between approximately 67% and 78% of claims. It would make sense that there could reasonably be differences in recoveries across these different GO claims, depending on the relative litigation risks facing various classes. For example, due to their vintage, certain classes had a larger risk of recovery due to the debt ceiling.

120. In that regard, the GO settlements resulted in materially better treatment of GO debt than other general unsecured debt. I understand that many parties took the position that the GO debtholders would be unsuccessful in establishing their priority over other general unsecured debt.¹⁷⁴ However, it stands to reason that had the GO bondholders prevailed in establishing priority, it would have practically meant that funds would have to be allocated to pay off the GO debt before payment could be made on any claims of other Commonwealth creditors, which would have constrained the Oversight Board's ability to use such funds to settle with other creditor groups. Therefore, the settlement relating to the GO debt was rational and reasonable.

¹⁷² In using the BIT Reports for this purpose, I do not mean to suggest the "best interest test" under PROMESA requires an examination of creditor recoveries on a class-by-class basis. I understand the FOMB's position is only *aggregate* creditor recovery in and outside of Title III is relevant. My interest in the BIT Reports is only to the extent they provide metrics for potential upside and downside recoveries for different groups of creditors.

¹⁷³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 92.

¹⁷⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 36-38, 91-96.

b. The settlement reached with respect to the PBA Bonds is reasonable

121. I understand that, under the Plan, holders of the PBA bonds could potentially receive recoveries from two sources – the PBA Bonds have a direct claim against PBA and they also have a claim under a Commonwealth guarantee (the “CW Guarantee”). In total, the PBA Bonds are estimated to recover 75% - 80% under the Plan through their direct recovery from PBA combined with their recovery under the CW Guarantee.¹⁷⁵
122. There were a number of litigation claims that could have impacted the recovery of holders of PBA bonds. For example, the Oversight Board challenged the validity of PBA bonds issued in or after 2012, on the basis that they may have been issued above the Commonwealth’s constitutional debt limit.¹⁷⁶ The UCC, together with the SCC, also challenged the validity of PBA Bonds issued on or after March 2011.¹⁷⁷ To the extent a particular PBA bond issuance was deemed invalid, then the downside recovery for holders of that bond issuance would be a recovery of 0%. With respect to PBA Bonds deemed valid, the BIT Report for the PBA Bonds also indicates that holders of such bonds faced a downside recovery of as low as 5% from PBA if they lack perfected security in rent payments.¹⁷⁸
123. Based on my experience negotiating settlements in restructurings and bankruptcies, it is my opinion that it was reasonable for holders of the GO and PBA bonds to settle these disputed issues by accepting varying recoveries, as the alternative could have been lengthy and costly litigation with all its attendant risks and delays.

¹⁷⁵ Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628, p. 19-20.

¹⁷⁶ Best Interests Test Reports, Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 99.

¹⁷⁷ Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628, p. 8 (“In 2017, the Oversight Board hired the law firm Kobre & Kim to provide a complete, independent review of the Government’s debt. In August 2018, the Oversight Board received the result of this investigation and presented the Kobre & Kim report. Subsequently, the Oversight Board created a Special Claims Committee which has challenged approximately \$6 billion worth of GO Bonds, among other debt, issued by the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities and public corporations.”).

¹⁷⁸ Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, Best Interests Test Reports p.103.

c. The settlement reached with respect to the ERS Bonds is reasonable

124. As shown in Table 13, the ERS bonds are anticipated to receive an estimated recovery of 14% under the Plan. As is detailed at some length in the Disclosure Statement, there have been a number of litigation claims and challenges regarding the ERS bonds, several of which were decided adversely to holders of the ERS bonds by the Title III Court and the First Circuit.¹⁷⁹ As a data point, the BIT Report for ERS indicates that, in a downside scenario, the ERS bonds could recover 4%.¹⁸⁰ Given their unfavorable court decisions and the risks holders of ERS bonds still faced in continuing litigation, I conclude that a settlement providing for a recovery of 14% is reasonable.

d. The settlement reached with the UCC is reasonable

125. As shown in Table 13 above, unsecured creditors of the Commonwealth in Class 28 will receive a recovery of 20.4% under the Plan. The UCC was involved in a variety of litigations with a number of different stakeholders. How those litigations would resolve could have had a significant impact on recoveries both for unsecured creditors but also, for example, holders of GO and PBA bonds.¹⁸¹ To take one example, the UCC have argued that the claims of the general unsecured creditors (“GUCs”) should be treated *pari passu* with the claims of holders of GO and PBA Bonds.¹⁸² Based on the data from the BIT Reports, if the Title III cases were dismissed and if the GUCs were to prevail on that point, their recovery would be up to 69%, which upside recovery would also require that the GO and PBA Bonds issues in or after March 2011 were deemed invalid.¹⁸³ If all claims were *pari passu*, and all of the GO and PBA Bonds were found to be valid, then the GUCs would recover 59%.¹⁸⁴ However, in a scenario where the GO and PBA Bonds were found to be senior to or have priority over general unsecured claims

¹⁷⁹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 97-109.

¹⁸⁰ Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, Best Interests Test Reports, p.86.

¹⁸¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 92-96, 103-113, 282-292, 319-329, 333-334.

¹⁸² Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 94.

¹⁸³ Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, Best Interests Test Reports, p.19.

¹⁸⁴ Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, Best Interests Test Reports, p.20.

and were all valid, the unsecured creditors of the Commonwealth would have a theoretical recovery of 0%.¹⁸⁵

126. Based on data from the BIT Reports, I have determined that the GUCs faced a downside scenario of 0%, and an upside scenario of between 59%-69%. Under the circumstances, I conclude that it was reasonable for the Commonwealth unsecured creditors representatives (the UCC) to have settled at a recovery level of 20.4%.
127. Table 14 below provides a comparison of the recoveries outlined in the Disclosure Statement, as compared to my analysis of each group's upside and downside recoveries in a scenario in which the Title III case is dismissed, based on my review of the BIT Reports and additional analysis that I performed. Table 14 indicates that the recoveries provided in the Plan for all but one of these stakeholder groups fall within the range of what their ultimate downside or upside could have been in a scenario where the Title III case is dismissed. The only exception to this are the PBA bonds issued in or after 2012. There are a myriad of reasons that this might have been the case, and it does not mean that the settlement with that group of stakeholders was not reasonable from the Debtors standpoint or from the point of view of other stakeholders. Overall, my review and further analysis based on the BIT Reports increases my confidence level overall that the settlements reached as between the Debtors and the stakeholder groups are reasonable.

¹⁸⁵ Exhibit P to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, Best Interests Test Reports, p.20.

TABLE 14: COMPARISON OF RECOVERIES TO BONDHOLDERS AND UNSECURED CLAIMANTS REPRESENTED BY THE UCC: PLAN AND TITLE III DISMISSAL

		Recovery under Plan (%)	Estimated likely range of recoveries assuming Title III cases are dismissed and automatic stay lifted (%)	
			Low	High
GO Bonds Issued Before 2012	[1]	73.0% - 77.5%	52%	100%
GO Bonds In or After 2012	[2]	67.3% - 72.4%	0%	84%
PBA Bonds Issued Before March 2011	[3]	80.3%	58%	85%
PBA Bonds Issued after March 2011 and before 2012	[4]	79.5%	0%	82%
PBA Bonds Issued In or After 2012	[5]	74.8%	0%	69%
ERS Bonds	[6]	14.0%	4%	100%
General Unsecured Claims (GUCs)	[7]	20.4%	0%	69%

Sources and Notes:

Recovery calculations in BIT Reports assume that PBA Bonds assert 100% claim against PBA and Commonwealth. See Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, pp.21 and 102.

[1]: Disclosure Statement at pp.20-21; Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, at p.21. Lower range reflects blended recovery for all claims and assumes all outstanding claims are deemed valid. Higher range assumes that debt issued in or after March 2011 is deemed invalid.

[2]: Disclosure Statement at pp.20-21; Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, at p.21. Lower range assumes debt issued in or after 2012 are deemed invalid. Higher range reflects GO Bond recovery and assumes that all claims are deemed valid.

[3]: Recovery under the Plan includes cash, GO current interest and capital appreciation bonds. PSA, Exhibit B to Disclosure Statement, 17628-2, p. 127. Recovery if Title III cases are dismissed includes recovery from PBA and CW Guarantee. Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, pp.21 and 102. Lower range assumes all claims are deemed valid (52% recovery available from CW Guarantee + 6% recovery from PBA). Higher range assumes that debt issued in or after March 2011 is deemed invalid, and that PBA bonds are pari passu with GO bonds. (75% recovery available from CW Guarantee + 10% recovery from PBA).

[4]: Recovery under the Plan includes cash, GO current interest and capital appreciation bonds. PSA, Exhibit B to Disclosure Statement, 17628-2, p. 127. Recovery if Title III cases are dismissed includes recovery from PBA and CW Guarantee. Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, pp.21 and 102. Lower range assumes claims are ruled invalid. Higher range assumes that debt issued in or after 2012 is deemed invalid, and that PBA Bonds are pari passu with GO bonds (76% recovery available from CW Guarantee + 6% recovery from PBA).

[5]: Recovery under the Plan includes cash, GO current interest and capital appreciation bonds. PSA, Exhibit B to Disclosure Statement, 17628-2, p. 127. Recovery if Title III cases are dismissed includes recovery from PBA and CW Guarantee. Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, pp.21 and 102. Lower range assume debt issued in or after 2012 is deemed invalid. Higher range assumes that all claims are deemed valid, and that PBA Bonds are pari passu with GO Bonds (63% recovery available from CW Guarantee + 6% recovery from PBA).

[6]: Disclosure Statement, p.24; Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, p.87. Higher range assumes that certain ERS assets are subject to security interests of ERS bondholders. On June 27, 2019, however, the Title III Court ruled the ERS bondholders do not have a perfected security interest in any post-petition employer contributions and the First Circuit affirmed on January 30, 2020. That ruling became final and non-appealable after the United States Supreme Court denied the ERS bondholders' request to review the First Circuit's opinion.

[7]: Disclosure Statement, p.24; Best Interest Reports, Exhibit P to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-16, p.21. Lower range assumes that all claims are deemed valid. Higher range reflects blended recovery for all claims and assumes debt issued in or after March 2011 is deemed invalid.

e. The settlement reached with the COR is reasonable

128. Based on my practitioner experience with bankruptcies and restructurings, I would expect that reasonable parties would weigh the costs and benefits of any negotiated settlement, and that appears to be what the COR did in this instance. In urging its constituents to support the Plan, the COR pointed out that the downside to the treatment for the retirees currently proposed would be that the Debtors could revert to their original proposal which would have resulted in worse treatment for the pensioners. In addition, the retirees could lose the protections of a reserve

funded annually, and forfeit the chance to have pension benefits above \$1,500 per month restored, based on Puerto Rico's future financial performance.¹⁸⁶

129. Given the massive unfunded pension liability faced by the Commonwealth, and given the wide variety of benefit cuts and modifications approved in prior municipal bankruptcies (see Table 15 below) and the risk of potentially deeper cuts and modifications faced by Puerto Rico's retirees, I conclude that the settlement with the COR was reasonable.

TABLE 15: ANALYSIS OF PENSION CUTS AND FREEZES IN PUERTO RICO AND OTHER COMPARABLE US MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCIES AND RESTRUCTURINGS (2011 – PRESENT)

Municipality		Year of Bankruptcy Filing/Restructuring	Year of Restructuring Plan Approval	Pension Cuts Instituted	Amount of Pension Cuts	Pension Freezes Instituted	Amount of Pension Freezes or Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") Reductions	% Pension Liability Funded Before Restructuring
County of Jefferson (AL)	[1]	2011	2018	✗	N/A	✗	N/A	Unknown
City of San Bernardino (CA)	[2]	2012	2017	✗	N/A	✗	N/A	*
City of Stockton (CA)	[3]	2012	2015	✗	N/A	✗	N/A	85-90%
City of Detroit (MI) - General Retirement System	[4]	2013	2014	✓	4.5% reduction in the base pension	✓	Elimination of COLA	70%
City of Detroit (MI) - Police and Fire Retirement System	[5]	2013	2014	✗	N/A	✓	55% reduction in COLA	89.3%
City of Cranston (RI) - Police and Fire Departments	[6]	2011	2013	✗	N/A	✓	Forego COLA every other year for 10 years	16.9%
Central Falls (RI)	[7]	2011	2012	✓	Up to 55%	✓	For some employees, COLA capped at 2% (not compounded) each year	**
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	[8]	2017	N/A	✓	8.5% cut for one quarter of beneficiaries	✓	COLA eliminated	0%

Sources/Notes:

* As of June 30, 2012, the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability was equal to \$323.1 million.

**\$80 million in unfunded pension and retiree health benefits.

There were five other bankruptcies for the following municipalities in the last decade that were dismissed and didn't result in restructuring: Harrisburg (PA); Boise County (ID); Town of Mammoth Lakes (CA); Hillview (KY); Fairfield (AL).

[2]: City of San Bernardino, Third Amended Disclosure Statement, October 14, 2016, PDF p. 20.

¹⁸⁶ Retiree Committee Support Letter, Schedule 6(a) to the Disclosure Statement Order, Dkt. 17639-36.

[3]: City of Stockton, Modified Disclosure Statement, November 15, 2013, PDF p. 31.

[4]-[5]: 4th Amended Disclosure Statement for City of Detroit, May 5, 2014, PDF p. 27.

Also See, 'The Challenge of Meeting Detroit's Pension Promises,' Pew Trust, March 2018. Accessed via:

https://www.pewtrusts.org/media/assets/2018/03/challenge_of_meeting_detroits_pension_promises_report_v6.pdf

[6]: Note that the 2013 Initial Ordinance stipulated 10-year suspension of the COLA benefit for retirees of the Cranston Police Department and Cranston Fire Department, whereas the December 2013 Settlement changed that to COLAs being frozen every other year for the first 10 years, and capped at 1.5 percent in the 11th and 12th years and 3 percent for years 13 through 30.

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Cranston Police Retirees Action Committee v. The City of Cranston,' US Supreme Court Write Petition

Accessed via:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/19/19286/114201/20190830101842957_Cranston%20Petition--PDFA.pdf

Cranston Police Retirees Action Committee v. The City of Cranston,' US Supreme Court Opinion, Issued June 3, 2019. Accessed via: <https://www.courts.ri.gov/Courts/SupremeCourt/SupremeOpinions/17-36.pdf>

[7]: Bidgood, Jess, 'Plan to End Bankruptcy in Rhode Island City Gains Approval,' The New York Times, Sep. 7, 2012. Accessed via: <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/07/us/central-falls-ri-to-emerge-from-bankruptcy.html>.

For workers who retired the youngest, pensions will be cut by up to 55 percent, although a state fund will bolster their benefits for the next five years. Pensions at or below \$10,000 a year will not be affected.

Russ, Hilary, 'Bankruptcy saves tiny Rhode Island city, but leaves scars,' Reuters, Sep. 3, 2012. Accessed via: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-rhodeisland-centralfalls-bankrupt/bankruptcy-saves-tiny-rhode-island-city-but-leaves-scars-idUSBRE88300220120904>

The Fourth Amended Plan for Adjustment of Debts of the City of Central Falls, Rhode Island, July 27, 2012, Exhibit E.

Active Employees: 50% of annual salary at 20 years reduced to 50% of salary at 25 years; maximum benefit of 65% of salary after 30 years reduced to 55% of salary after 30 years; For Public Safety, COLA based on current active position amount in contract (compounded) changed to up to 2% COLA (not compounded) each year.

Retired Employees: 50% of annual salary at 20 years reduced to 40% of salary at 20 years; maximum benefit of 65% of salary after 30 years reduced to 55% of salary after 30 years; For Public Safety, COLA based on current active position amount in contract (compounded) changed to no COLA.

1% Plan - Police, Fire & Some Non-Public Safety Employees: 50% of annual salary at 20 years reduced to 40% of salary at 20 years; maximum benefit of 65% of salary after 33 years reduced to 55% of salary after 30 years; Upto 2% COLA (not compounded) each year added.

[8]: September 2019 PROMESA Section 211 Report on the Puerto Rico Retirement Systems, Exhibit H: 2021 Certified Fiscal Plan, Exhibit 140 to the Disclosure Statement, Dkt 17628-10, April 23, 2021, PDF pp. 274 and 275-278.

ERS refers to Employee Retirement System; TRS refers to Teachers' Retirement System; JRS refers to Judiciary Retirement System.

f. The settlement reached with respect to the HTA, PRIFA and CCDA Bonds is reasonable

130. As the Disclosure Statement details, certain monoline insurers filed proofs of claims against the Debtors in connection with HTA, PRIFA, and CCDA revenue bonds.¹⁸⁷ The monoline insurers asserted claims against the Commonwealth on the basis that the bonds had a security interest in certain revenues collected and retained by the Commonwealth.¹⁸⁸ As part of the litigation over these issues, the monoline insurers sought to lift the automatic stay. In denying the lift stay motions, the Title III Court found they lacked a “colorable claim” to security, except as to funds deposited in certain specific bank accounts.¹⁸⁹ Although the Title III court’s ruling did not definitively dispose of the monolines’ claims against the Commonwealth, which claims were also the subject of adversary proceedings being litigated by the monolines and the FOMB,¹⁹⁰ it would have been reasonable for all parties to conclude that the monolines faced significant downside risk.

¹⁸⁷ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 318.

¹⁸⁸ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 164 (footnote 182), 283-292, 319, 324-329.

¹⁸⁹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 285-292.

¹⁹⁰ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 164 (footnote 182).

131. Notwithstanding FOMB's litigation successes in the disputes with the monolines, it too (on behalf of the Commonwealth) faced a significant downside risk if the monolines ultimately prevailed. In that event, the Commonwealth may not have been able to use the disputed revenues (amounting to billions of dollars) to fund payments to GO bondholders and other creditors called for by the various PSAs.¹⁹¹ That, in turn, could have required the FOMB to renegotiate the terms of the Plan with all stakeholders under very different financial circumstances.
132. The FOMB reached a settlement regarding these issues which was embodied in the HTA/CCDA PSA and the PRIFA PSA.¹⁹² In satisfaction of their claims, the HTA, PRIFA and CCDA revenue bonds will receive 68.6%, 4%, and 27% of the Clawback CVIs, respectively, under the Plan.¹⁹³ In view of the risk inherent in this dispute, I conclude that the settlements reached with respect to the HTA, PRIFA and CCDA bonds are reasonable.

4. The FOMB has determined that the settlements are fair, equitable, and reasonable

133. In the Disclosure Statement, the Debtors represent that they believe that the compromises and settlements reflected in the Plan are "fair, equitable, and reasonable," and that they "provide value and certainty for the Debtors and all Creditors by eliminating significant litigation risk and expenses, and providing a framework for the Debtors to emerge from Title III expeditiously."¹⁹⁴
134. As discussed, the settlements and agreements reached through mediation between the Debtors (under the authority of the FOMB) and major stakeholder groups are the result of years of negotiations among sophisticated parties. Each of the operative PSAs, as well as a letter from the FOMB to the UCC dated July 12, 2021 documenting the understanding between the FOMB and the UCC, contain a "Good Faith Negotiations" clause, in which parties acknowledge that

¹⁹¹ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 164 FN 182.

¹⁹² HTA/CCDA Related Plan Support Agreement, May 5, 2021, Exhibit C to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-3; PRIFA Related Plan Support Agreement, July 27, 2021, Exhibit D to Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628-4.

¹⁹³ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 480 - 483.

¹⁹⁴ Disclosure Statement, Dkt. 17628, p. 560.

they were represented by counsel, engaged in arm's-length negotiations regularly in reaching the agreement, and that they acted in good faith.¹⁹⁵

135. Throughout the Debtors' Court-supervised Title III cases, information and participation in such settlements and agreements were made available to other stakeholders through Court filings, including the Plan and its previous iterations, as well as through press releases issued by the FOMB to the general public. Stakeholders had the ability to file objections and/or adversary proceedings to the extent they took issue with the settlements embodied in the plan(s) of adjustment. Given the rigorous process, it is my opinion that the Debtors have a reasonable basis to believe that the settlements are fair, equitable, and reasonable.
136. Based upon my review of the record, the Debtor and stakeholder parties used best efforts to reach points of compromise so that the parties could agree to a confirmable plan. Taken as a whole, the Plan is a "market clearing" deal, to which almost all major parties with an economic interest have agreed.¹⁹⁶ Even if a party were of the view that a certain set of stakeholders might have been able to extract a higher recovery, reasonableness is in a range given a multitude of factors that may be important to stakeholders. The existence of multi-party settlements here is, in and of itself, a test of reasonableness. I would see no commercially reasonable basis to upset the balance that has been reached, when the parties representing the economic interests at stake have agreed to the compromises incorporated into the terms of the Plan.

¹⁹⁵ See, e.g., the GO/PBA PSA, Section 8.4 Good Faith Negotiations, Dkt, 17628-2, p. 50; Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico – Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, *et al.*, Letter Agreement on Fifth Amended Title III Plan of Adjustment, July 12, 2021 (FOMB_CONF_53030).

¹⁹⁶ With the exception of the DRA Parties.

VI. CONCLUSION

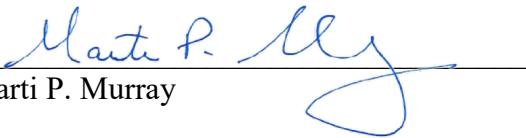
137. Although not all risks are foreseeable with perfect accuracy, and some are outside the control of the Title III Debtors, it is my opinion that, after the passage of over four years, it is more likely than not that the stakeholders would have identified the foreseeable risks facing Puerto Rico. Assuming implementation of the Plan, Puerto Rico will be able to move forward with its rehabilitation with a significantly lower debt level, reduced pension obligations, and with collective bargaining agreements with a five year duration.¹⁹⁷
138. Based on my experience over the course of my career with numerous restructurings, I would expect that stakeholders would seek to maximize their own economic best interests in any restructuring negotiation. At the same time, based on sound custom and practice for restructurings, stakeholders would also balance their own economic interests with a practical understanding that a Debtors' resources and cash flow generation capacity have limits, that compromises are oftentimes necessary, and that in this case, the Commonwealth's resources should not be stretched to the point where it would put its ability to provide essential services to its citizens at risk.
139. The passage of over four years has provided sufficient time for stakeholders, who have been represented by sophisticated counsel and financial advisors, to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their respective negotiating positions, determine what is in their own economic interests as stakeholders, and engage in arms-length negotiations. In the absence of achieving the settlements that have been reached, it is likely that the Debtors and stakeholders would be forced to continue on with substantial and costly litigation. While parties in restructuring negotiations typically would like to achieve more, here, the vast majority of stakeholders are in agreement with the FOMB that it would be advisable to achieve confirmation of the Plan as proposed. Doing so would be consistent with the FOMB's charter to help Puerto Rico achieve fiscal responsibility and regain access to the capital markets. In the end, it seems evident that the FOMB and the stakeholder parties have found a reasonable balance best suited to serve the

¹⁹⁷ PoA Overview_(8.23.21)_vFINAL.pptx at p. 6.

economic best interest of the stakeholders, while at the same time recognizing the importance of supporting the future financial health of the Commonwealth, which will ultimately inure to the future benefit of its stakeholders.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: September 13, 2021
New York, New York


Marti P. Murray

APPENDIX A: THE DEBTORS HAVE REACHED AGREEMENTS WITH MAJOR STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Date		POA		Stakeholder Groups																		
				Labor	Statutory Committee	Bondholders		Monoline Insurers			Bondholders			Monoline Insurers		Labor	Statutory Committee	Bondholders	Monoline Insurers		Government	Bondholders
				AFSCME	COR	PBA	GO	Assured (GO/PBA)	Syncora (GO/PBA)	National (GO/PBA)	ERS	HTA	CCDA	Assured (HTA/CCDA)	National (HTA)	AFT/AMPR	UCC	PRIFA	Ambac (PRIFA)	FGIC (PRIFA)	Puerto Rico	DRA
				[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[I]	[J]	[K]	[L]	[M]	[N]	[O]	[P]	[Q]	[R]	[S]
9/27/19	Initial POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
2/28/20	Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
3/8/21	2nd Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
5/11/21	3rd Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
6/29/21	4th Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
7/12/21	5th Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
7/27/21	6th Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	
7/30/21	7th Amended POA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	

Sources and Notes:

Disclosure statements for plans of adjustment and exhibits to disclosure statements.

O: Agreements in principal, subject to final documentation.

[A]: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

[B]: Official Committee of Retired Employees of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("COR," by its Spanish acronym).

[C]: Holders of the Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority ("PBA") bond claims.

[D]: Holders of general obligation ("GO") bond claims and/or CW Guarantee bond claims.

[E]: Assured Guaranty Corp. and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp., solely in their capacities as insurers, and asserted holders, deemed holders, or subrogees with respect to GO Bonds and PBA Bonds.

[F]: Syncora Guarantee Inc., as holder of, subrogee with respect to, or insurer of GO Bond Claims and PBA Bond Claims.

[G]: National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National"), solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to GO Bonds and PBA Bonds

[H]: Holders of the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("ERS") bond claims.

[I]: Holders of Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority ("HTA") bond claims.

[J]: Holders of Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority ("CCDA") bond claims.

[K]: Assured Guaranty Corp. and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp., solely in their capacities as insurers, and asserted holders, deemed holders, or subrogees with respect to HTA bonds and CCDA bonds.

[L]: National, solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to HTA bonds.

[M]: Collectively, the American Federation of Teachers, Asociacion de Maestros de Puerto Rico, and Asociacion de Maestros de Puerto Rico – Local Sindical. On July 6, 2021, the Oversight Board reached an agreement in principal, subject to final documentation, with the parties regarding the treatment of TRS benefits.

[N]: Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors. On July 12, 2021, the Oversight Board reached an agreement in principal, subject to final documentation, with the UCC regarding proposed recoveries for classes of general unsecured creditors.

[O]: Holders of Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority ("PRIFA") bond claims.

[P]: Ambac Assurance Corp., solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to PRIFA Bonds.

[Q]: Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, solely in its capacity as insurer and asserted holder, deemed holder, or subrogee with respect to PRIFA Bonds.

[S]: AmeriNational Community Services, LLC, as servicer for the GDB Debt Recovery Authority, and Cantor-Katz Collateral Monitor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

[A]: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

APPENDIX B: EXPERT CV OF MARTI P. MURRAY

MARTI P. MURRAY, MBA, CVA, CFE

Principal

New York, NY

+1.212.789.3650

Marti.Murray@brattle.com

Marti P. Murray is a principal of The Brattle Group. She is the Co-Practice Leader for the Bankruptcy & Restructuring Practice and the Practice Leader for the Alternative Investments Practice. She has subject matter expertise in bankruptcy and restructuring, business and securities valuation, financial modeling and forecasting, claims estimation and damages analysis, alternative investment management, investment advisers, securities trading, solvency, and fraud (including Ponzi schemes). She has had close to a 40-year career in the financial services industry, including holding leadership roles at both investment management firms and business restructuring financial advisory firms. She has also served on numerous boards of directors and has acted as a court-appointed SEC Receiver for an investment adviser accused of fraud.

Earlier in her career, Ms. Murray was the Founder, President, and Portfolio Manager of Murray Capital Management, Inc., an SEC-registered distressed debt hedge fund firm that she ran from 1995-2008. The distressed debt business of Murray Capital was acquired by Babson Capital in April 2008.

Ms. Murray served as an adjunct professor at the NYU Stern School of Business from 2001-2013, teaching courses in bankruptcy, distressed debt investing, and equity analysis/valuation. While at NYU Stern, she was the recipient of awards for excellence in teaching, including the Teacher of the Year Prize. Ms. Murray has written for numerous publications, and was a contributing author to Managing Hedge Fund Risk: From the Practitioner's Perspective, edited by Virginia Reynolds Parker, published in 2001.

Ms. Murray holds the Certified Valuation Analyst credential (CVA), awarded by the National Association of Certified Valuators and Analysts (NACVA). Ms. Murray is also a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), with proven expertise in fraud prevention, detection, and deterrence. She is a full member of the National Association of Federal Equity Receivers (NAFER) and

serves on the Board of Directors and as Audit Committee Vice Chair of the New York Chapter of the Turnaround Management Association (TMA).

TESTIMONY

- SPCP Group, LLC v. UBS AG (Supreme Court of the State of New York)—Litigation over a failed trade of distressed bank debt. Issued expert report and provided deposition testimony. Issues included industry custom and practice in the distressed debt trading market and analysis of mitigation strategies, including damages calculations. (August 2010) (Case No. 08-602418)
- In re SW Boston Hotel Venture LLC, et.al. (US Bankruptcy Court for the District of Massachusetts)—Litigation over bankruptcy plan feasibility, solvency, financial projections, claim amount, diminution in value of collateral, and cram-down rate of interest. Issued expert report, and provided deposition and trial testimony. (June 2011) (Case No. 10-14535)
- J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. v. Jason Ader, et al. (Supreme Court of the State of New York)—Litigation over financial arrangements between a hedge fund and a seed capital provider. Issued multiple expert reports and was deposed twice. (December 2011) (Case No. 09-650005)
- Riad Tawfiq Al Sadik v. Investcorp Bank BSC, et al.—Litigation over major losses suffered in 2008. Issued three expert reports and testified at trial in the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands. (February 2012)
- Deeplaven Distressed Opportunities Trading, et al. v. Imperial Capital, LLC—FINRA arbitration over liability for damages related to a failed trade of a distressed trade claim against a bankrupt company. Issues included industry custom and practice in the distressed debt trading market, analysis and valuation of trade claims, and mitigation strategies including damages analysis. Issued expert report and testified at arbitration. (July 2012) (Case No. 11-01891)
- In re The Dolan Company (US Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware)—Financial advisor and testifying valuation expert for the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders in the Dolan bankruptcy. Issued expert report and was deposed three times on a wide range

of issues relating to business valuation, and industry custom and practice with respect to bank loan amendment fees. (May 2014) (Case No. 14-10614)

- Green v. KeyCorp (US District Court for the Western District of Texas)—Expert witness with respect to Austin Capital Management, a hedge fund-of-funds firm. Issued expert report and was deposed twice. (August 2014) (Case No. 12-01048)
- In re GSC Group, Inc., et al. (US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York)—Retained as an expert in connection with litigation in the GSC bankruptcy over assumed management contracts for CLOs, Private Equity, and ABS CDOs, affiliate transfers, and investments made in hedge funds and CLOs. Issued multiple expert reports, was deposed, and testified. (February 2015) (Case No. 10-14653)
- PICCIRC, LLC et al. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service (US Tax Court)—Retained as an expert by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to an investment in a trade claim against Encol during its bankruptcy. Issues included industry custom and practice with respect to hedge fund and trade claim investing, trade allocation, principal transactions, and the economic substance of the trade. Issued expert report and testified at trial. (March 2015) (Case No. 12-04308)
- Brown Jordan International, Inc., et al. v. Christopher Carmicle (US District Court for the Southern District of Florida)—Retained as an expert by Brown Jordan. Issued expert report and provided deposition testimony. (August 2015) (Case No. 14-61415)
- In re Sears Holding Corporation, et al. (US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York)—Retained as an expert relating to claims for diminution in value of collateral and alleged 506(c) surcharges relating to positions held by certain second lien debt holders of the Sears Bankruptcy. Issued expert report, and provided deposition and trial testimony. (July 2019) (Case No. 18-23538)
- Retained as an expert relating to a dispute regarding a seed capital arrangement entered into between two hedge fund firms. Issued expert report and testified at arbitration hearing. (September 2019)

- Kentucky Retirement Systems v. BHEP GP I, LLC, et al. (US District Court for the Commonwealth of Kentucky)– Retained as an expert in a litigation relating to a dispute between the manager of a private equity fund of funds and a public retirement system, which sought remedies related to alleged mismanagement of the funds. Issued expert report and testified at hearing. (October 2019) (Case No. 18-00377)
- D.E. Shaw Composite Holdings LLC and Madison Dearborn Capital Partners IV LP v. TerraForm Power LLC and TerraForm Power, Inc. (Supreme Court of the State of New York)–Retained as an expert with respect to the methodologies used to value earnout consideration, financial guarantees, and private equity/hedge fund industry custom and practice for the valuation of illiquid investment positions. Issued affirmative and rebuttal expert reports and testified at deposition. (December 2019) (Case No. 16-651752)
- SEC v. Westport Capital Markets, LLC and Christopher E. McClure (US District Court District of Connecticut)–Retained as an expert by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to alleged conflicted transactions of an investment adviser. Issued expert report and provided deposition and trial testimony. (March 2020) (Case No. 17-02064)
- SEC v. Dean Patrick McDermott and McDermott Investment Advisors, LLC (US District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania)–Retained as an expert by the SEC in an enforcement action. Issues included industry custom and practice in the investment advisory industry regarding conflicts of interest, disclosures, and best execution. Issued affirmative and rebuttal reports and provided deposition testimony. (February 2021) (Case No. 19-04228)
- In re WeWork Litigation (State of Delaware Court of Chancery)–Retained as an expert relating to a dispute regarding industry best practices in the context of industry expectations regarding reasonable best efforts to finalize transaction agreements and the economic and financial consideration relating to the completion of those transactions. Issues included industry custom and practice for investment advisers and transaction participants. Issued affirmative and rebuttal reports and provided deposition testimony. (February 2021) (Case No. 20-0258)

- In re Altaba, Inc. (State of Delaware Court of Chancery)—Retained as an expert to opine on the amount of funds that should be conservatively held back as security for claims not yet known to Altaba or that may arise subsequent to Altaba’s dissolution. Issued two expert reports, provided deposition, and trial testimony. (February 2021) (Case No. 20-0413)
- Engaged as an expert in a litigation over fees purportedly due to an alternative investment management placement agent. (June 2021)
- SEC v. Paul Alar, West Mountain, LLC (US District Court Northern District Of Georgia Atlanta Division) Retained by the SEC in an enforcement action against a fund manager. Issues included investment strategy, disclosures, valuation, and Ponzi-like schemes. Issued expert report and deposition testimony. (Case No. 20-03265) (August 2021)

LITIGATION/CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

- Deephaven Distressed Opportunities Trading, Ltd. v. 3V Capital Master Fund Ltd., et al. (Supreme Court of the State of New York)—After claims against Imperial were dismissed in the matter of Deephaven Distressed Opportunities Trading, Ltd. et al. v. Imperial Capital, LLC, retained as an expert by 3V to defend against Deephaven. (See Deephaven matter under Testimony) (July 2012)
- William Seibold v. Camulos Partners, et al.—Compensation Dispute. Retained as expert by counsel to Camulos Partners in an arbitration. Issued expert report. (April 2013)
- SEC v. Aletheia Research and Management, Inc. and Peter J. Eichler, Jr. (US District Court for the Central District of California)—Retained as an expert by the SEC in an enforcement action. Issues included industry custom and practice in the hedge fund industry regarding allocation of trades among accounts. Issued expert report. (August 2013) (Case No. 12-10692)
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. v. Credit Suisse, et al. (Supreme Court of the State of New York)—Retained as an expert by counsel to Credit Suisse in a litigation over rights of a bank debt participation holder in a debt restructuring. Issued expert report. (September 2013) (Case No. 10-600898)

- In re Fletcher International Ltd. (Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York)—Served as Special Consultant to the bankruptcy trustee, assisting in his overall investigation of the business of Fletcher Asset Management, a registered investment adviser, and Richcourt, a fund of funds. Issues included industry custom and practice with respect to investment fund management, valuation of complex esoteric investments, investment fees, solvency, red flags, Ponzi schemes, and industry custom and practice with respect to fund managers and third party service providers. Supported Trustee in the issuance of the November 2013 Trustee’s Report and Disclosure Statement. (November 2013) (Case No. 12-12796)
- In the Matter of Clean Energy Capital, LLC and Scott A. Brittenham—Retained as an expert by the SEC in an administrative proceeding brought against a private equity fund. Issues related to fees and expenses charged to the fund, the valuation of portfolio investments, and the calculation of carried interest. Issued expert report. (June 2014) (Case No. 3-15766)
- Gaming industry (State of Delaware Court of Chancery)—Retained as a consulting expert with respect to valuation, solvency, and fraudulent conveyance relating to one of the world’s largest diversified casino companies. (August 2014)
- In the Matter of Lynn Tilton, Patriarch Partners, LLC et al.—Retained as an expert for the defendant in an SEC administrative proceeding involving three structured credit products that invested in distressed companies. Issued expert report. (March 2015) (Case No. 3-16462)
- Ramius Private Select Ltd., et al., v. Sacha Lainovic, at al.—Retained as an expert for defendants in a dispute between redeeming investors in a hedge fund focused on the for-profit education sector. Issues included valuation, solvency, fraudulent conveyance, Ponzi schemes, and industry custom and practice in the investment management industry. Issued expert report. (March 2016) (Case No. 12-774615)
- Retained as an expert in connection with a federal income tax case concerning a major multinational chemical company. (US Tax Court) (May 2016)
- Public Sector Pension Investment Board v. Saba Capital Management, L.P. (Supreme Court of the State of New York)—Retained as an expert for defendant in a litigation brought by a

former investor. Issues included industry custom and practice with respect to marketing illiquid investments for sale, including the use of bids-wanted-in-competition, industry custom and practice with respect to valuing illiquid investment positions, hedge fund ecosystems, and fair value measurements. Issued expert report. (June 2016) (Case No. 15-65321)

- Retained to assist counsel defend hedge fund in an SEC enforcement action relating to fund valuation. (Supreme Court of the State of New York) (July 2016)
- Engaged by counsel to assist in the defense of a fund administrator in a potential SEC enforcement action. (December 2016)
- Engaged by counsel, on behalf of an investor, to analyze a fraudulent scheme relating to margin loans. (Supreme Court of the State of New York) (March 2017)
- Retained as an expert in a litigation arising from a failed debt restructuring. (US District Court of Nevada–Clark County) (November 2017)
- Tatiana Brunetti v. Dmitry Sergeev (Supreme Court of the State of New York)–Retained as expert in defense of claims of misappropriation of assets and as expert consultants for breach of contract and breach of fiduciary duty claims relating to restaurant investments. (November 2017) (Case No. 15-653855)
- Retained by US Government Agencies in a total of seven matters covering issues including market manipulation, distressed debt investing, trading and valuation, complex asset tracing, industry custom and practice with respect to registered investment advisers, fees and expenses, fund buyouts, trade allocations and conflicts of interest.
- Issued valuation report on an investor’s interest in a commodities-focused private equity fund. (March 2018)
- Issued valuation report on privately held lodging and leisure company in connection with a major international fraud scheme. Report included the valuation of a \$100+ million litigation claim arising from an alleged breach of contract.(March 2018)

- In the Matter of VSS Fund Management LLC—Retained as an expert by the SEC in an administrative proceeding concerning registered investment adviser Veronis Suhler Stevenson (“VSS”) for failure to provide the limited partners of a private equity fund it advised with material information relating to a change in the vehicle’s valuation in connection with an offer by the owner and managing partner of VSS to purchase the limited partnership interests. (March 2018)
- Douglas A. Kelley, in his capacity as the court-appointed Chapter 11 Trustee of Debtors Petters Company, Inc. and PL Ltd., Inc., vs. Westford Special Situations Master Fund, L.P. et al. (US Bankruptcy Court District of Minnesota)—Retained as an expert in a litigation relating to claw-back claims stemming from the Petters Ponzi scheme. Issues included fraud, Ponzi schemes, solvency, asset tracing, and hedge fund industry custom and practice, including the calculation of management and performance fees. Issued affirmative and rebuttal reports. (May 2018) (Case No. 08-45257)
- Retained to support litigation funder in conducting due diligence for prospective new investments.
- SEC v. James Thomas Bramlette (US District Court District of Utah—Central Division)—Retained as an expert by the SEC to opine on issues related to solvency and standard of care for a fund manager in the capital raising, operation and management of a fund. Issued expert report and Declaration. (December 2018) (Case No. 18-00761)
- Investors v. Asset-Based Lending Hedge Fund—Retained as a fraudulent conveyance and solvency expert in connection with the fund’s restructuring.
- Retained as an expert in a litigation relating to the valuation of a leading specialty retailer. Issued rebuttal report. (Supreme Court of the State of New York) (October 2019)
- Retained as an expert in an adversary proceeding arising in the bankruptcy of Neiman Marcus (US District Court Southern District of Texas). Issued expert report on alleged damages incurred by the bankrupt estate and unsecured creditors resulting from certain conduct of a member of the official unsecured creditors’ committee, who was pursuing an investment opportunity. (July 2020) (Case No. 20-32519)

- Engaged as an expert to calculate COVID-19 –related business interruption damages incurred by insured parties under property-casualty insurance policies. (July 2020)
- Retained by the SEC in an enforcement action. Issues included industry custom and practice in the investment advisory industry regarding conflicted transactions, adequate disclosures, fiduciary duty of investment advisers and best execution. Issued affirmative and rebuttal reports. (U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania) (April 2021)
- Engaged as an expert to assess the reasonableness of placement agent fees in connection with capital raises and M & A transactions. (May 2021)
- Engaged as an expert in a commercial arbitration. Issues included industry custom and practice for investment fund managers including as it relates to fiduciary duty, the importance of accurate valuation of investment positions, sham transactions, Ponzi-like schemes, and damages calculations. Issued expert report and expert rebuttal report (JAMS Commercial Arbitration Tribunal) (July 2021)
- Engaged by the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee as an expert in a Multi District Litigation (MDL). Issues are focused on various claims of fraudulent transfer. (August 2021)

WORK EXPERIENCE

The Brattle Group, Inc.

- **Principal** (May 2019–Present)
- Professional services firm that answers complex economic, regulatory, and financial questions for corporations, law firms, and governments around the world
- Bankruptcy & Restructuring Practice Co-Leader
- Alternative Investments Practice Leader

Murray Analytics, Inc.

- **Founder & President** (April 2015–May 2019)

- Professional services firm specializing in corporate restructuring, financial advisory, litigation support, and complex valuation products and services
- 2017 Winner HFM Week US Service Provider Awards–Best Valuation Service–Hard to Value Assets; 2017 Finalist–Best Overall Advisory Firm; 2018 Finalist–Best Valuation Service–Hard to Value Assets

New York University Stern School of Business

- **Adjunct Professor** (2001–2013)
- Teaching courses in Bankruptcy and Distressed Debt Investing and Valuation/Equity Analysis
- Recipient of Teacher of the Year Prize
- Recipient of Excellence in Teaching Award

Goldin Associates, LLC

- Senior Managing Director and Member of Management Committee (2012–2015)
- Team leader on financial advisory engagements including for Pulse Electronics, Fletcher International, The Dolan Company, and casino industry engagement
- Numerous litigation support engagements with respect to alternative investment funds, investment advisers, trading matters, and bankruptcy/restructuring matters

Murray & Burnaman, LLC

- Managing Member (2009–2012)
- Co-founder of Murray & Burnaman, LLC, officially launched in October 2010
- Represented debtor and creditor constituencies in bankruptcies and out of court restructurings and provided independent third party expert witness/litigation support

Babson Capital Management (Mass Mutual)

- Managing Director & Head of the Distressed Debt Investing Group (2008–2009)

- The distressed debt investing business of Murray Capital Management was acquired by Babson Capital in 2008
- Ran the group as a business unit inside Babson Capital
- Invested in secured and unsecured bonds, equities, mortgages, bank debt, private claims, trade claims, options, credit default swaps, derivatives and aircraft lease debt obligations

Murray Capital Management, Inc.

- Founder, President & Portfolio Manager (1995–2008)
- Founded and served as President/Portfolio Manager of Murray Capital Management, an SEC registered investment adviser firm specializing in distressed debt with peak client assets under management of \$750MM
- Invested in secured and unsecured bonds, equities, mortgages, bank debt, private claims, trade claims, options, credit default swaps, derivatives and aircraft lease debt obligations

Furman Selz Incorporated

- Senior Managing Director & Head of Distressed Debt Investing Group (1990–1995)
- Founded ReCap Partners, L.P. and ReCap International LLC
- Developed a third-party money management business in the distressed debt asset class

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

- Senior Vice President (1987–1990)
- Research Analyst for the Oppenheimer Horizon hedge funds, investing in distressed debt and private claims

First NY Capital

- **Associate** (1986–1987)
- Associate at boutique investment banking firm doing middle-market mergers and acquisitions, capital raises and fairness opinions

Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.

- Assistant Vice President (1982–1986)
- Relationship Manager for the Bank’s Fortune 500 clients
- Completed Bank of America’s formal credit training program

City of New York–Department of Housing Preservation & Development

- (1981–1982)
- Worked in unit responsible for business relocations as a result of eminent domain proceedings

FIDUCIARY ROLES / BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Atlantic Asset Management, LLC

- **Receiver** (January 2016–May 2019)
 - Atlantic Asset Management (“AAM”) was a registered investment adviser specializing in fixed income investment strategies
 - AAM was the subject of an SEC enforcement action alleging securities fraud; certain of AAM’s professionals are also the subject of a criminal action brought by the US Attorney’s Office
 - Appointed on December 21, 2015 by Hon. William H. Pauley III, US District Court, Southern District of New York as temporary Independent Monitor and subsequently as Receiver

Edcon

- **Director** (February 2017–August 2018)
 - Edcon is the largest non-food retailer in South Africa, with over 1,400 stores in a variety of formats, including Edgars and Jet
 - Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Private For-Profit Education Company

- Interim Advisor (June 2017–Aug 2017)
 - Provided interim management services to a for-profit education company with a focus on medical career training
 - Services included aspects of general corporate and financial management, human resources, and school accreditation

PIMCO Income Strategy Fund, PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II

- Director
 - Nominated by Brigade Capital Management and recommended by Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (ISS)

ReCap International (BVI), Ltd.

- Director
 - Distressed debt investment fund for non-US taxable investors

California Coastal Communities

- Director
 - Former NASDAQ-listed California homebuilder that went through bankruptcy proceedings
 - Member of audit committee and compensation committee

Asphalt Green

- Trustee
 - A not-for-profit organization dedicated to assisting individuals of all ages and backgrounds achieve health through a lifetime of sports and fitness

Kent Place School

- Trustee

- An all-girls K-12 nonsectarian, college preparatory day school whose focus is to provide a superior education for young women who demonstrate strong scholastic and creative ability

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

- Certified Valuation Analyst (CVA), awarded by the National Association of Certified Valuators and Analysts (NACVA)
- Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), awarded by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)
- IMS ExpertServices
 - EliteXpert–invitation only membership is granted to experts identified by IMS, a leading expert witness search firm.
- Turnaround Management Association (TMA)
 - Board of Directors, NY Chapter
 - Vice-Chair, Audit Committee
- American Bankruptcy Institute (ABI)
- Association of Insolvency and Restructuring Advisors (AIRA)
- National Association of Federal Equity Receivers (NAFER)
 - Full Member–limited to individuals who have been appointed as equity receivers in complex proceedings or who have served as primary counsel or forensic accountants to a receiver

PUBLICATIONS

- “Assessing the Reasonableness of Rights Offerings: Raising Exit Financing in a Chapter 11 Proceeding,” AIRA Journal, Volume 32: Number 3 - 2019, published by AIRA (Association of Insolvency & Restructuring Advisors).

- “Assessing the Reasonableness of Rights Offerings—Raising Exit Financing in the Context of a Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Proceeding,” Bankruptcy & Restructuring 2019: Expert Guide, published by Corporate LiveWire.
- “Notes from the Road—The Bankruptcy Cases Everyone is Talking About and the Issues that Make Them Controversial,” ABI Young and New Members Committee Newsletter, Volume 9: Number 3, June 2011.
- Contributing Author to the First Edition, Managing Hedge Fund Risk: From the Seat of the Practitioner: Views From Investors, Counterparties, Hedge Funds and Consultants, ed. Virginia Reynolds Parker, 2000.
- Co-Author with S. Peter Valiunas of Money Jobs: Training Programs Run by Banking, Accounting, Insurance, and Brokerage Firms—And How to Get into Them, 1984.\

PRESENTATIONS

- Invited to speak at numerous hedge fund and distressed debt industry conferences, including GAIM, 100 Women in Hedge Funds, Infovest, AIRA and VALCON, sponsored by the American Bankruptcy Institute.
- Brown Rudnick Advanced Valuation Seminar for CLE Credit (2014). Taught seminar as part of 2013/2014 Finance and Restructuring Training: Challenges to Valuation.
- 2018 Valcon Conference sponsored by the American Bankruptcy Institute—Panelist on the topic of rights offerings.
- AIRA Panel sponsored by the Association of Insolvency and Restructuring Advisors—Panelist on the topic of net-short activism and manufactured defaults.
- 2020 Valcon Conference—Moderator and panelist on the topic of Diminution in Value Claims.
- 2020 TMA Talks by Leading Restructuring and Turnaround Professionals Webinar—Panelist on the Post Covid-19 Economy.

- 2020 IMS Insights Podcast–Marti Murray on Best Practices of a Securities and Financial Services Expert Witness.
- 2020 IMS Insights Podcast–Marti Murray on Threats and Opportunities to Private Equity from COVID-19.

EDUCATION

MBA in Finance, New York University Stern School of Business, 1986

B.A. in World Affairs, Chinese, Colgate University, 1981

APPENDIX C: DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED

In considering the documents listed below, a review was performed of those portions of documents that were relevant to Brattle's analysis and evaluation of the issues addressed in this report

Court Documents

- Title III Petition Filed by the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico on behalf of the Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (HTA) against All Parties, May 21, 2017
- Order Appointing Mediation Team, June 23, 2017 (DN 430)
- Amended Order and Judgment Confirming the Third Amended Title III Plan Of Adjustment of Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation, January 9, 2019 (DN 5055)
- Order Regarding Stay Period and Mandatory Mediation, July 24, 2019 (DN 8244)
- Amended Report and Recommendation of the Mediation Team, February 10, 2020 (DN 10756)
- Disclosure Statement For The Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan Of Adjustment Of The Commonwealth Of Puerto Rico, et al., July 30, 2021 (DN 17628)
- Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan Of Adjustment Of The Commonwealth Of Puerto Rico, et al., July 30, 2021 (DN 17628-1)
- Amended And Restated Plan Support Agreement, July 12, 2021 (DN 17628-2)
- HTA/CCDA Related Plan Support Agreement, May 5, 2021 (DN 17628-3)
- PRIFA Related Plan Support Agreement, July 27, 2012 (DN 17628-4)
- Amended and Restated Stipulation (A) Allowing Claims of ERS Bondholders, (B) Staying Pending Litigation, and (C) Providing for Treatment of Claims of ERS Bondholders and Dismissal of Pending Litigation Pursuant to a Plan of Adjustment (DN 17628-5)
- Retiree Committee Plan Support Agreement, June 7, 2019 (DN 17628-6)

- AFSCME Plan Support Agreement, June 7, 2019 (DN 17628-7)
- Certified Commonwealth Fiscal Plan, April 23, 2021 (DN 17628-8)
- Certified Commonwealth Budget, June 30, 2021 (DN 17628-9)
- PROMESA Section 211 Report on the Puerto Rico Retirement Systems, September 2019 (DN 17629-10)
- Summary Chart of the Debtors' Outstanding Bonds (DN 17628-11)
- List of Entities that Comprise the Commonwealth Central Government (DN 17628-12)
- Latest Audited Financial Statements for the Debtors (DN 17628-14)
- Actions to be Transferred to the Avoidance Actions Trust (DN 17628-15)
- Best Interest Test Reports (DN 17628-16)
- Certified COFINA Fiscal Plan, Certified COFINA Budget, And Latest Audited Financial Statements for COFINA (DN 17628-17)
- Illustrative Charts of Bond Recovery Distributions (DN 17628-18)
- Order (I) Approving Disclosure Statement, (II) Fixing Voting Record Date, (III) Approving Confirmation Hearing Notice And Confirmation Schedule, (IV) Approving Solicitation Packages And Distribution Procedures, (V) Approving Forms of Ballots, and Voting and Election Procedures, (VI) Approving Notice Of Non-Voting Status, (VII) Fixing Voting, Election, and Confirmation Deadlines, and (VIII) Approving Vote Tabulation Procedures, August 2, 2021 (DN 17639)
- Brief Summarizing Primary Proof That May Be Offered in Support of Confirmation of Plan of Adjustment, August 3, 2021 (DN 17680)
- Omnibus Hearing, August 4, 2021

Party Documents

- Commonwealth 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, May 11, 2021 (2.8.11.1_20210511_Commonwealth 2021 Fiscal Plan Model vCERTIFIED (dataroom)) (FOMB_CONF_88824)

- FOMB, Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al., Letter Agreement on Fifth Amended Title III Plan of Adjustment, July 12, 2021 (FOMB_CONF_53030)
- FOMB, Commonwealth Cash Position Presentation, August 23, 2021
- FOMB, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Title III Case: Plan Support Agreement Presentation, February 9, 2020
- FOMB, Puerto Rico's Proposed Plan of Adjustment Benefits Presentation, August 23, 2021

Publicly Available Documents

- “3 Lessons from Puerto Rico: Mitigating the Health Effects of Future Hurricanes”, Harvard Business Review, May 30, 2018, available at: <https://hbr.org/2018/05/3-lessons-from-puerto-rico-mitigating-the-health-effects-of-future-hurricanes>.
- Bidgood, Jess, “Plan to End Bankruptcy in Rhode Island Gains Approval,” New York Times, September 7, 2012
- Businesswire, “Puerto Rico’s Senior Creditors Agree to New Bankruptcy Exit Plan That Significantly Enhances Commonwealth’s Financial Flexibility,” February 23, 2021, available at <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20210223005667/en/Puerto-Rico%E2%80%99s-Senior-Creditors-Agree-to-New-Bankruptcy-Exit-Plan-That-Significantly-Enhances-Commonwealth%E2%80%99s-Financial-Flexibility>
- “By the Numbers: A Look at Municipal Bankruptcies Over the Past 20 Years,” The Pew Charitable Trusts, July 6, 2020 <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2020/07/07/by-the-numbers-a-look-at-municipal-bankruptcies-over-the-past-20-years>
- “Capital Appreciation Bonds”, FiscalNotes, March 2016, <https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/fiscal-notes/2016/march/cab.php>
- “Current Interest Bonds,” Law Insider, <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/current-interest-bonds>

- Fitch Ratings
- FOMB, Letter to Governor Pierluisi Urrutia, President Dalmau Santiago and Speaker Hernandez Montanez, July 1, 2021
- FOMB Media Release, “Oversight Board Reaches New, More Favorable Agreement to Restructure \$35 Billion of Liabilities,” February 9, 2020
- FOMB website, “Debt Restructurings in Progress,” available at <https://oversightboard.pr.gov/debt/>
- In re City of Central Falls, Rhode Island, Case No. 11-13105, Fourth Amended Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City of Central Falls, Rhode Island, July 27, 2012
- In re City of Central Falls, Rhode Island, Case No. 11-13105, Exhibit E to the Fourth Amended Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City of Central Falls, Rhode Island, Comparison Table of Restructured Pension Benefits, July 27, 2012
- In re City of Detroit, Michigan, Case No. 13-53846, Fourth Amended Disclosure Statement With Respect to Fourth Amended Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City Of Detroit, May 5, 2014
- IMF DataMapper
- Letter from Jacob L. Lew, Secretary of the Treasury, to Paul Ryan, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives January 15, 2016, <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Pages/Secretary-Lew-Sends-Letter-to-Congress-on-Puerto-Rico.aspx>.
- Moody’s Investor Service, “Medians –Pensions and OPEB Liabilities Fell in Fiscal 2019 ahead of Jump in 2020,” September 8, 2020
- Moody’s Investor Service, “Medians – State Debt Declined in 2019, but Likely to Grow in Coming Years,” May 12, 2020
- Moody’s Investor Service, “Medians – State Debt Rose 2.5% in 2020, Spurred by Pandemic-Linked Borrowing,” June 14, 2021
- Moody’s Investor Service, “Public Pension Dashboards – 2021,” August 23, 2021

- Official Statement of Governor Pedro R. Pierluisi on the Decision of Judge Laura Taylor Swain (July 14, 2021), available at <https://www.aafaf.pr.gov/wp-content/uploads/Official-State-Gov-Pierluisi-Decision-Judge-Taylor-Swain.pdf>
- Puerto Rico Debt Responsibility Act [Act 101-2020], “Ley de Responsabilidad en la Emisión de Deuda” [Ley 101-2020], September 24, 2020
- Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act, “PROMESA,” S.2328. Public Law. House Natural Resources (HNR). June 30, 2016. 114-187.
- Robert Slavin, “Puerto Rico Oversight Board says local legislation not needed for debt adjustment,” The Bond Buyer, June 30, 2021
- Russ, Hilary. 'Bankruptcy Saves Tiny Rhode Island City, But Leaves Scars,' Reuters, Sep. 3, 2012. Accessed via <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-rhodeisland-centralfalls-bankrupt/bankruptcy-saves-tiny-rhode-island-city-but-leaves-scars-idUSBRE88300220120904>
- S&P Global Ratings Direct, “U.S. State Ratings and Outlooks: Current List,” September 2, 2021
- “The Challenge of Meeting Detroit’s Pension Promises,” The Pew Charitable Trusts, March 2018, PDF p. 5 of 60. Accessed via: https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/03/challenge_of_meeting_detroits_pension_promises_report_v6.pdf
- U.S. Department of the Treasury, “Statement by a Treasury Spokesperson on the Agreement Reached by Secretary Mnuchin on the Community Disaster Loans for Puerto Rico,” March 2018, available at <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0331>
- U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, “Investment-grade Bond (or High-grade Bond),” <https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/investing-basics/glossary/investment-grade-bond-or-high-grade-bond>

EXHIBIT B

Expert Report of Andrew Wolfe

September 13, 2021

Qualifications

1. I am an economic advisor to the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico (the “FOMB” or the “Board”), a Consultant for the Inter-American Development Bank and United States Agency for International Development, and, while presently am on leave, an Adjunct Professorial Lecturer at the Baker Institute for Public Policy at Rice University in Houston, Texas.
2. I have been employed as an advisor to the FOMB on a contract basis since November 17, 2016. As part of that engagement, I have been asked by the FOMB to provide my opinions regarding the macroeconomic issues surrounding the growth and inflation expectations for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and to evaluate the macroeconomic framework underlying the fiscal plans proposed by the Governors of Puerto Rico and certified (in some cases with revisions) by the FOMB.
3. In addition to serving as the FOMB’s economic advisor, a fiscal consultant and an educator, I worked at the International Monetary Fund (the “IMF”) for 27 years. When I left the IMF in 2014, I was the Head of the IMF Human Resource Strategy Unit, and, immediately before that, I was the Senior Personnel and Budget Manager of the Western Hemisphere Department. During my years at the IMF, I was IMF Mission Chief to El Salvador, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Peru and IMF Resident Representative in Uruguay, Argentina and Peru. My responsibilities in those positions included leading negotiations on IMF-supported programs, monitoring fiscal deficits in those countries as well as examining whether IMF financial and economic projections were met. While at the IMF, I set policy reform agendas for lending programs in coordination with senior advisors at the IMF and senior financial officials for the governments in question. I also oversaw the IMF teams that monitored performance of those countries pursuant to such lending programs and whether those countries adhered to agreed-upon structural reforms and fiscal and monetary programs.
4. Prior to my retention as an economic advisor to the FOMB, I was retained from late 2014 through mid-2016 by the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB). In this period, I, along with my former IMF colleagues Anne O. Krueger and Ranjit Teja, analyzed the macroeconomic condition of the Commonwealth. Dr. Krueger is a distinguished economist and the former First Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, and Dr. Teja was a high-ranking senior staff member at the IMF. We co-authored and published the results of our study in a report entitled “Puerto Rico - A Way Forward,” which is commonly referred to as the “Krueger Report.”¹
5. I received my Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin in 1985, and my B.S.E. in Economics and B.A.S. in Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania in 1978. A full

¹ See Krueger, A.O., Teja R. and Wolfe, A. (2015).

curriculum vitae can be found in Appendix 1, and a list of my testimony in other cases can be found in Appendix 2.

6. My contract for the FOMB technically expired on June 30, 2021, but as has been the case with previous contract renewals, I expect a renewal to take place in the coming weeks. As in the past in such circumstances, I have been guided by the terms of the prior year contract. Under that contract I work up to half-time on matters related to Puerto Rico at a fixed monthly hourly rate of \$300 and a monthly maximum fee of \$25,000. Part of this work includes working with the FOMB's legal teams in providing them with economic analysis that they might require, including providing expert testimony. In this circumstance, therefore, I am receiving no additional compensation for the preparation of this Report or for any additional requirements that might follow from the Report's preparation.

Overview and Summary of Opinions

7. I was asked to opine on the issue of whether there are actions that can be taken by the Government of Puerto Rico which, if implemented, would produce sufficient resources to allow for the full repayment of the Commonwealth's restructured post-confirmation debt service (principal and interest) as provided for in the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment ("Plan of Adjustment" or "Plan").
8. The analysis herein is based on my experience with, and knowledge of, Puerto Rico's economic conditions and challenges, my understanding of the certified 2021 Commonwealth Fiscal Plan ("Fiscal Plan"), projected debt service under the Plan, and my review and consideration of the documents and data listed in Appendix 3, as well as my training and experience in economics.
9. I reserve the right to supplement or modify my Report in light of new information or subsequent reports issued by other experts in this case.
10. Of the economic factors identified in the Fiscal Plan that impact the financial projections for Puerto Rico, the factor most in the control of the Commonwealth Government is its ability to carry out policies that can sustainably raise economic growth on the Island from its negative underlying trend.² In this Report, I analyze the financial impact of certain structural reforms of the Puerto Rico economy recommended in the Fiscal Plan (but not taken into account as part of the projections and surplus in the Fiscal Plan), as well as additional reforms recommended in this Report that together would substantially boost growth. That, in turn, would create a sustainable level of financial resources and improve the cash flows to enable the Commonwealth to meet all of its projected debt service responsibilities through the end of the period addressed in the Plan.

² In both the Krueger Report (2015) and the Fiscal Plan, the trend rate of real GNP growth is negative (around -1%).

11. Structural reforms are policies that lay the foundation for private sector investments, which in turn raise productivity and growth. The FOMB, since the first fiscal plan in 2017, has urged the Puerto Rican Government to carry out such reforms. These reforms would address problems in the following areas among others:

- labor markets (where the Puerto Rican labor participation rate of 41.6% is well below the lowest U.S. state of West Virginia, which is at 55.2%);³
- the ease of doing business (EODB, or product market reforms), where according to the latest World Bank rankings, the United States as a whole ranks 6th out of 191 countries, while Puerto Rico ranks 65th; ⁴ and
- taxation (the Puerto Rico tax base is narrow and has many subsidy and incentive programs that are carried out through the tax system (i.e., tax expenditures)).⁵

12. To date, the Commonwealth Government has largely failed to implement the structural reforms recommended by the Board. Even after accounting for the significant reduction of Commonwealth debts through the Title III process, projected revenues and obligations of the Commonwealth in the Fiscal Plan and Plan of Adjustment show surpluses on an annual basis in amounts sufficient to cover new debt service obligations only through FY2034. Thereafter, starting in FY2035, if the Commonwealth returns to its longer-term trend forecast of negative real economic growth, those surpluses will begin to shrink and fall below the debt service obligation (and eventually turn to deficits starting in FY2036).⁶ In the absence of additional corrective measures or reforms, the Commonwealth is projected not to have sufficient funds to meet its debt service obligations as of FY2035. That outcome is avoidable and within the control of the Puerto Rico Government.

13. Proactively implementing structural reforms in the areas identified in paragraph 11 above would, in my opinion, turn the negative growth trend around and create a stream of fiscal surpluses that would be sufficient to cover the Commonwealth's debt service obligations under the Plan. These kinds of reforms have been implemented in other comparable jurisdictions with positive effects. Implementing structural reforms consistent with the pace of implementation in the Fiscal Plan in the areas of labor markets, EODB, and taxation would generate a sustainable fiscal and debt situation for the Commonwealth.

³ Data is as of July 2021; for Puerto Rico the source is: the Puerto Rico Development Bank, <https://www.bde.pr.gov/BDESite/PRED.html>, and for West Virginia the source is the BLS, <https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/lalfprder.xlsx>.

⁴ World Bank (2020), "Doing Business, Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies," World Bank Group, Washington, D.C., p.4.

⁵ See discussion in Section 17.3 of Fiscal Plan on implementing and enforcing revenue measures.

⁶ Fiscal Plan, pp. 59 and 63-64 and Exhibits 25 and 28 and the Excel fiscal plan model: "April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model.xlsx."

Analysis

14. As referenced above, since its inception, the FOMB has encouraged the Puerto Rico Government to undertake structural reforms to address weaknesses in its economy. To date, only limited progress has been made, chiefly in the area of reforming the energy sector, starting with the concession for transmission and distribution awarded to the firm, LUMA. The FOMB has recommended significant other reforms in the areas of labor markets, EODB, and taxation, among others, in part because such reforms have been implemented in other jurisdictions and shown to generate significant impacts on growth in various studies in the economic literature.⁷ According to the IMF study by Anderson, et. al. (2014), for the periphery countries to the EU core:⁸

- In the area of labor reforms, the IMF recommended to: (i) ease regulations in the area of employment protection that raise the cost of hiring labor and which effectively go beyond the protections to address layoffs and firings that are patently unjust or based on discriminatory practices; (ii) promote active retraining programs for those looking to return to the labor market; (iii) establish policies to assist families to manage the demands in the labor force of two-parent workers (e.g., public support for childcare); and (iv) reform unemployment insurance and pension programs to ensure that they do not discourage labor force entry and encourage labor force exit.
- In the area of EODB reforms, the IMF recommended to address the issue of excessive markups and profit margins and restrictions on competition by revamping legal and administrative barriers to entry and entrepreneurship and trade.
- In the area of tax reform, the IMF recommendation was to reform the tax code in a revenue-neutral way by: (i) shifting the tax emphasis away from income and toward consumption; and (ii) broadening the tax base by eliminating the least efficient tax expenditures (basically exemptions and incentives) that would provide space to lower tax rates.

15. The structural reforms recommended by the Board in the Fiscal Plan in these three areas have been tailored to match Puerto Rico's circumstances. Appendix 4 provides a summary of which reforms are: (1) Category 1: recommended by the Board in the Fiscal Plan *and* evaluated (i.e. scored) as to their impact on financial growth and included in the Plan projections; (2) Category 2: recommended by the Board as additional structural measures that should be adopted by the Puerto Rico Government, but which have not been scored in the Fiscal Plan; and, (3) Category 3: reforms that, while not discussed in the Fiscal Plan, in my opinion should be adopted by the Government to further stimulate growth of the Puerto Rico economy.

⁷ See Anderson, et.al. (2014), Haidar, J.I. (2012), and Micallef, B. (2015).

⁸ The IMF focus is on Europe and, in particular, the countries on the periphery of the European core; the latter group having a similar economic synergy to the Core of Europe as Puerto Rico has with the mainland. Examples of periphery countries are: Ireland, Greece, Portugal, Italy and Spain.

16. Specifically, in the area of labor reform, measures are needed that would increase the demand for labor while providing incentives for workers to rejoin the formal labor market. The key labor reforms recommended by the Board are:

- repealing Law 80-1976, which makes it costly for firms to hire labor because of the inflexibility of laying off workers (Category 2);⁹
- implementing high-quality worker training programs (Category 2); and
- introducing an earned-income tax credit (EITC) to incentivize workers to join the formal labor market (Category 1; this plan will be receiving a boost from recent federal legislation).

Of these recommendations, only the third, relating to EITC, is scored in the Fiscal Plan (Category 1). To date, while the Commonwealth Government has authorized and has begun to implement an EITC program, progress in improving labor participation has been limited because of the slow pace of implementation of the program. In this circumstance, the Fiscal Plan estimates that the program will start to produce a long-term impact on growth of 15 basis points (bps) in FY2025.¹⁰

17. In my opinion, additional (Category 3) steps that can be taken to improve labor market performance, in addition to those mentioned above would include:

- implementing job search assistance in addition to worker training programs;
- establishing a uniform workday and enabling employers to provide flexible work week schedules; and
- imparting flexibility in regulations that are especially hard on small- and medium-sized enterprises, including: (i) easing December bonus payment waiver processes; (ii) making discretionary the December bonus payment to firms of 25 employees or fewer; (iii) modifying mandatory vacation days for all new hires based on fractional time in the employee's first year of employment; and (iv) extending the employment probation period to one year (from the current 6 months).

18. In the area of EODB reforms, the Board recommended reforms in the area of easing investment and doing business that effectively focused on reforms to improve government processes by facilitating investing in property development and new businesses on the Island (Category 1), modernizing government operations through technology and access points, such as filing business permits and taxes (Category 1), and also called for

⁹ Fiscal Plan, p.63. Repealing Law 80 would, for example, allow for: limiting mandatory severance pay at six months and allow excluding non-cash benefits from severance calculations. It would also allow businesses to retain employees based on performance in the event of a downsizing or reorganization of operations.

¹⁰ According to a study by Marr, C., et al (2015), the EITC and the child tax credit promote work, reduce poverty, and support children's development. Their research finds that EITC expansions between 1984 and 1996 accounted for more than half of the large increase (15% points) in employment among single mothers during that period. Other studies finding positive effects on labor participation include: Eissa and Leibman (1996), Miller, et. al. (2008), Grogger (2001), and Hotz, Mullin and Scholz (2005).

deregulating the internal transportation sector, which currently is fraught with nontransparent rate setting and barriers to entry (Category 2).¹¹ However, only the first two areas of reform were scored in the Fiscal Plan (with a cumulative 30 bps permanent increase in growth starting in FY2026). Certain progress has been made in implementing steps to make it easier to pay taxes and acquire operating permits and in modernizing access to government services and regulations through digitalization.

19. While I agree with the Board's EODB proposals, in my view even more robust (Category 3) reforms also are possible, which could achieve an even greater impact. Specifically, this would occur in the areas of increasing competition and promoting investment and strengthening legal and corporate governance practices. This would include:

- amending Law 75-1964, which protects existing firms in an industry by setting restrictions on the cancelation of inter-firm supplier contracts—this is a particular problem in sectors where new firm entries, like food distribution, are commonplace; and
- improving corporate governance regulations and strengthening the judiciary.¹²

20. In the area of tax reform, the Board has laid out guidelines to lower statutory marginal tax rates and broaden the tax base by eliminating exemptions, deductions, credits, and incentives, but has not included the impact of tax reform on growth in its revenue projections in the Fiscal Plan (Category 2).¹³ I agree with the thrust of the Board's tax reform recommendation and, based on the tax reform literature,¹⁴ in my opinion the following additional reasonable tax reforms (Category 3) can and should be adopted by the Puerto Rico Government:

- On corporate taxation: (i) enact legislation to amend Puerto Rico's Internal Revenue Code and municipal taxation regime to implement a unified tax regime for both new and existing companies; (ii) reduce the corporate tax rate; (iii) eliminate inefficient corporate deductions; (iv) do away with municipal tax on inventories; (v) simplify/flatten the tax code and eliminate incentives to multinational companies that take the form of tax

¹¹ Fiscal Plan, p. 63 and Chapter 11.

¹² In addition to the EODB reforms recommended by the Board and addressed in this Report, there are still others where substantial improvement in the investment climate could be achieved. For instance, Puerto Rico scores significantly worse than the rest of the U.S. in both contract enforcement and the protection of minority shareholder rights. According to the World Bank's 2020 Ease of Doing Business report, out of 191 jurisdictions, Puerto Rico placed 70th in contract enforcement and 88th in protecting the rights of minority shareholders, compared with mainland rankings of 17th and 36th, respectively.

(<https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/country/u/united-states/USA.pdf>.
<https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/country/p/puerto-rico/PRI.pdf>.)

¹³ Fiscal Plan, p. 63.

¹⁴ For example, see (among others in Appendix 5), Engen and Skinner (1992), Feldstein (1986), Gale and Samwick (2014), Lucas (1990) and McBride (2012).

breaks and tax credits; and (v) create a single tax code applicable to both local and multi-national entities.

- On the taxation of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): (i) recalibrate the tax regime to reduce the overall tax burden on SMEs; (ii) target tax proposals to remove constraints to investment by Puerto Rican-owned businesses; and (iii) establish tax credits to encourage investments that bring SMEs close to the technology frontier and improve productivity.
- On structural tax policy: strip the authority of any instrumentality (outside of the Treasury) or public corporation to grant tax exemptions.
- On property tax: update the land registry to align property valuations and rates with present conditions.
- On credits and subsidies: (i) institute a uniform cost-benefit analysis process for all business tax credits and subsidies; and (ii) eliminate credits with poor returns and tie credits to quantifiable targets.

21. Relating structural reforms to their impact on economic growth in the economic literature is carried out through econometric regression analysis and/or simulation techniques. Both guide us in projecting the potential impact of the aforementioned structural reforms on the economic growth outlook for Puerto Rico. In the area of labor reform, a study on Malta, a small island economy closely linked to an economic giant (the EU), provides an estimate of the impact that a sound and comprehensive labor reform program, like the one described above in paragraphs 16 and 17, can have on economic growth. Specifically, the Malta program is estimated to have contributed to an 80 bps per annum increase in potential output between 2008 and 2014.¹⁵

22. To evaluate the impact of EODB reform, a study of the link between business regulatory reforms and economic growth in 172 countries over a 5-year period on the business regulatory and competitiveness environment was summarized in the World Bank's Doing Business reports. The results show a clear link between business regulatory reforms and economic growth--specifically, that, on average, targeted improvements in the business environment from regulatory reforms that spur competition and facilitate the ease of doing business are associated with a 15 bps increase in the growth rate of GDP for each category of doing business.¹⁶ A reform to deregulate the internal distribution system (Category 2), which is identified as a potential additional policy in the Fiscal Plan (p.63), in combination with improving competition on the Island in general (mainly through the elimination of

¹⁵ For details of the Malta program, see Micallef, B. (2015).

¹⁶ For details, see Haidar, J.I. (2012). The ease of doing business categories for which the reform effort apply cover the following 12 areas of investing in and maintaining a business: (i) starting a business; (ii) dealing with construction permits; (iii) getting electricity; (iv) registering property; (v) getting credit; (vi) protecting minority investors; (vii) paying taxes; (viii) trading across borders; (ix) enforcing contracts; (x) resolving insolvency; (xi) employing workers; and (xii) contracting with the government.

Law 75, Category 3) and reforms to strengthen the enforcement of contracts and corporate governance (Category 3), can each add an additional permanent 15 bps increase in growth.

23. The IMF study, Anderson, et. al. (2014), includes simulations that show that countries in the European periphery that implement a comprehensive tax reform along the lines described in the Fiscal Plan and above can push real GDP above its baseline by 40 bps in year 1, 60 bps in year 2, and 100 bps over the longer term (10-15 years) following the tax reform.¹⁷ Some tax literature also supports the view that the types of tax reforms proposed by the Board produce a permanent impact on growth. But even more conservative assumptions demonstrate a comprehensive tax reform as described in the Fiscal Plan and above could be expected to produce a significant bump up in the rate of growth for around a 10-year period.¹⁸
24. For reference, the Fiscal Plan projections show that the surplus of revenue over noninterest expenditures will fall short of the new debt service obligations (as outlined in the Plan of Adjustment) starting in 2035 (summarized in Appendix 6, Table 1 of this Report). As noted in the Fiscal Plan (p.63):

“The 2021 Fiscal Plan shows short-term surpluses driven by significant federal relief as well as fiscal measures and structural reforms. Long-term deficits are driven by healthcare costs that outpace GNP growth (even after reforms, in part due to the Medicaid “fiscal cliff”), lack of robust structural reforms, phase out of disaster relief funding, and declining Act 154 revenues...While the 2021 Fiscal Plan projects deficits from FY2036 onward, the Government will be required to take additional measures that go beyond the FY2022-26 framework of this 2021 Fiscal Plan as the Puerto Rico Constitution requires the Government to operate within a framework of fiscal balance.”

25. To analyze the financial impact of the additional (Category 2 and 3) structural reform efforts in the areas of labor market reform, EODB reforms, and tax reforms identified in this Report, I start with the underlying Fiscal Plan excel model and revise the timing and impact of the more ambitious Category 2 and 3 labor and EODB reforms described in paragraphs 16-19 above. For tax reform, I model the impact based on the findings of the growth impact of such reforms in Anderson, et. al. (2014), such that the model assumes real GDP will be higher than it would be in the absence of tax reform starting in FY2024, and this bump up would grow in size through FY2029, at which time real GNP would be 100 bps higher than it

¹⁷ Anderson et. al. (2014), pp.11-16.

¹⁸ Anderson et. al. (2014), pp.11-12.

would be in the absence of tax reform; however, in this tax reform analysis, I do not conclude there is a permanent impact on growth.

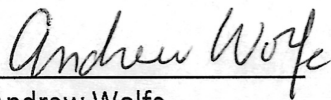
26. Using this modeling structure of introducing the aforementioned reforms in the next few years, which would have additional impact on growth, my analysis, summarized in Appendix 6, Table 2 of this Report, shows that in the next few years, the Category 2 reforms proposed but not scored in the Fiscal Plan (identified in paragraphs 16, 18 and 20 above) and additional Category 3 reforms that I identify (in paragraphs 17, 19 and 20 above) would generate sustainable real economic growth that would enable the Commonwealth, while conforming to the fiscal policies in the Fiscal Plan, to cover its debt service obligations with ample margins in every year covered by the Fiscal Plan and Plan of Adjustment, including for the period beginning in 2035. Specifically, my analysis assumes (as to Categories 2 and 3):

- Labor reforms are introduced in FY2025 and FY2026 such that real growth picks up 40 bps in FY2025 (which includes the EITC impact already scored in the fiscal plan) and another 40 bps in FY2026 and thereafter remains 80 bps higher than the current trend.¹⁹
- The additional reforms to bolster the EODB on the Island in the areas of corporate governance, contract enforcement mechanisms, and improving competition on the Island, including through internal transportation deregulation, are modeled to provide for a 30 bps permanent pickup in growth. As well, my analysis maintains the two areas of EODB reforms already in the Fiscal Plan (digitalization and permitting and improvements), which also account for a 30 bps permanent pickup in growth. The impacts are combined such that real growth picks up 30 bps by FY2026 (as in the Fiscal Plan) and another 30 bps by FY2029, and thereafter remains 60 bps higher than the current trend.
- On tax reform, based on the findings of the growth impact of such reforms in Anderson, et. al. (2014), the model assumes that real GDP will be 40 bps higher than it would be in the absence of tax reform in FY2024, 60 bps higher than it would be in the absence of tax reform in FY2025, and incrementally another 10 bps higher over FY2026-FY2029, at which time real GNP would be 100 bps higher than it would be in the absence of tax reform without assuming a permanent impact on growth.

27. As shown in Appendix 6, if the three areas of Category 2 and 3 reforms described above are adopted by the Commonwealth, then for every year addressed in the Plan there would be ample surpluses to cover debt service. Cumulatively, the Commonwealth will build surpluses that total \$32.4 billion over the period FY2022-FY2046, well above the cumulative debt service over that same period of \$10.9 billion as provided for in the Plan. Such buffers provide protection in the event that some of the reforms are implemented with a delay or not at all. Each individual structural reform proposal has an important impact, but as can be seen in Appendix 7, Table 3, the impact of any one reform is less than the cumulative surplus after debt service.

¹⁹ A 2-year bump up in growth is consistent with how labor reforms were modeled in the April 2018 fiscal plan.

28. The projections in Appendix 6, Table 2 are conservative, as they do not rely on various potentially beneficial developments that might occur, including potential benefits to the Commonwealth of pending court cases on social security and political discussions in Washington on Medicaid formulas for the U.S. territories.
29. For all of the reasons stated above, in my opinion there are appropriate reforms the Government of Puerto Rico can and should adopt which, if implemented, would produce sufficient resources to allow for the full repayment of the Commonwealth's restructured post-confirmation debt service (principal and interest) as provided for in the Plan of Adjustment.


Andrew Wolfe
September 13, 2021

Appendix 1—Curriculum Vitae

NATIONAL OF: United States

CURRENT POSITIONS:

Economic Advisor to the Puerto Rico Financial Oversight and Management Board
 Consultant for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 Fiscal Consultant for the Inter-American Development Bank
 Adjunct Professorial Lecturer, American and Rice Universities (on leave)

EDUCATION:

1978	B.S.E., Economics, University of Pennsylvania
1978	B.A.S., Engineering, University of Pennsylvania
1985	Ph.D., Economics, University of Wisconsin

LANGUAGES:

English-Native
 Spanish-Fluent

CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

2016-present	Macro-modeling and Fiscal consultancy on the Puerto Rican economy (FOMB)
2021-present	Programmatic Analysis of Civil Service Reform Approaches (USAID)
2020-2021	Analysis of the Fiscal Impact of Proposed Public Sector Reforms in Costa Rica (IADB)
2018	Fiscal Savings from Civil Service Reform in Cost Rica (IADB)
2017	Sovereign debt analysis for the Government of Guatemala (IADB)
2016	Debt Sustainability Analysis for the Government of Nicaragua (IADB)
2016	Presentation of IMF programming process for the Government of Honduras (IADB)

UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE:

2017 –present	Rice University, Adjunct Faculty in the James Baker School of Public Policy
2013- present	American University, Adjunct Faculty in the School of International Studies
1983- 1986	Bowdoin College, Assistant Professor

IMF CAREER:

1987-1992	Economist, Western Hemisphere Department (WHD)
1992-1995	Resident Representative, Uruguay (1992-95) and Argentina (1994-95)
1995-1997	Senior Economist, Fiscal Affairs Department
1997-2000	Resident Representative, Peru
2001-2002	IMF Mission Chief, Peru
2002-2005	IMF Mission Chief, Uruguay
2005-2006	Senior Resident Representative, Argentina
2006-2009	IMF Mission Chief, Dominican Republic
2009-2011	IMF Mission Chief, El Salvador and Colombia
2011-2014	Senior Personnel and Budget Manager, WHD, Head of IMF Human Resource Strategy

Unit

PUBLICATIONS:

"Fiscal Accounting of Bank Restructuring". With James Daniel and Jeffrey Davis. IMF Paper on Policy Analysis and Assessment (PPAA/97/5), 1997.

"Las Orígenes, las Políticas, la Recuperación, y las Lecciones Aprendidas". Uruguay: Qué Aprendimos de la Crisis Financiera de 2002?. World Bank (May 29, 2007).

"A Primer on Currency Unification and Exchange Rate Policy in Cuba: Lessons from Exchange Rate Unification in Transition Economies". Co-author with Gabriel DiBella (IMF), Presented at the 2009 American Economics Association Meetings.

"Recession and Policy Transmission to International Tourism: Does Expanded Travel to Cuba offset Crisis Spillovers? Co-author with Rafael Romeu (IMF), ASCE 2010.

"Cuba: An approximation of the Output Gap". Co-author with Gabriel DiBella and Rafael Romeu (IMF), Presented at the 2011 American Economics Association Meetings.

"Puerto Rico—A Way Forward". With Anne O. Krueger and Ranjit Teja. Report written for the Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico, June 2015.

Appendix 2 –Previous Expert Testimony

1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

PEAJE INVESTMENTS LLC,	Adv. Proc. No. 17-151-LTS in 17 BK 3567-LTS
Plaintiff,	
-v-	
PUERTO RICO HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY, <i>et al.</i>	Adv. Proc. No. 17-152-LTS in 17 BK 3283-LTS
Defendants.	

2. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNIÓN DE TRABAJADORES DE LA INDUSTRIA ELÉCTRICA Y RIEGO, INC. (UTIER),	Adv. Proc. No. 17-229-LTS in 17 BK 4780-LTS
Plaintiff,	
-v-	
PUERTO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY, <i>et al.</i>	Adv. Proc. No. 17-229-LTS in 17 BK 3283-LTS
Defendants.	

Appendix 3 – Document Review List

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Appendix 4

Area for reform	Category 1: Reforms in the 2021 fiscal plan projections	Category 2: Reforms mentioned in the fiscal Plan but not included in the plan projections	Category 3: Additional reforms beyond those in the Fiscal Plan	Incremental impact of reforms in Categories 2 & 3
Labor markets	Implement a fully-functioning EITC that would give a permanent boost to growth of 15 bps a year starting in FY 2025.	The Fiscal Plan, in Chapter 7 on human capital and welfare reform, mentions several other areas of reform that are not scored in the fiscal projections. These include: introducing a NAP work requirement, building workforce development programs, and reducing employment barriers. The plan proposes (p.63) to carry out a: “Private sector labor reform, generating an additional 50 bps GNP growth over two years, by repealing Law 80 of May 30, 1976 , which would make Puerto Rico an employment at-will jurisdiction, similar to its principal competitor mainland states, such as Florida.”	Reforms to improve labor market efficiency include: (i) implement job search assistance in addition to worker training programs; (ii) establish a uniform workday and allow employers to provide flexible work week schedules; and (iii) impart flexibility in regulations that are especially hard on SMEs, including: ease December bonus payment waiver processes; make discretionary the December bonus payment to firms of 25 employees or fewer; modify mandatory vacation days for all new hires based on fractional time in the employee’s first year of employment; and extend the employment	The adoption of these labor reforms results in an improvement in the cumulative surplus over FY2022-FY2046 of \$18.9 billion. ²⁰

²⁰ The amount of cumulative surplus increase from the labor reforms is \$30.6 billion for the period FY2022-FY2051.

			probation period to one year (from the current 6 months).	
Area for reform	Category 1: Reforms in the 2021 fiscal plan projections	Category 2: Reforms mentioned in the fiscal Plan but not included in the plan projections	Category 3: Additional reforms beyond those in the Fiscal Plan	Incremental impact of reforms in Categories 2 & 3
Ease of Doing Business	The fiscal plan projections include: implementation of reforms to improve efficiencies in: property permitting, property registration, and occupational licensing, and simplifying paying taxes. These measures are projected to be fully implemented by FY 2026, at which time there will have been a cumulative, permanent impact on growth of 30 bps a year.	The plan proposes as a measure in the future (p.63) an: “Ease of doing business reform, generating an additional 15 bps in real GNP growth, based on instituting trading across borders reform, and repealing restrictive and inefficient regulations, and implementing a comprehensive reform of the Transportation system. ”	Repeal Law 75, which protects existing firms in an industry by setting restrictions on the cancelation of inter-firm supplier contracts (and combine with deregulation of the transportation system). Improve corporate governance regulations and strengthen the judiciary. Each additional reform would add an additional 15 bps in real GNP growth.	The adoption of these EODB reforms results in an improvement in the cumulative surplus over FY2022-FY2046 of \$7.3 billion. ²¹

²¹ The amount of cumulative surplus increase from the EODB reforms is \$12.4 billion for the period FY2022-FY2051.

Area for reform	Category 1: Reforms in the 2021 fiscal plan projections	Category 2: Reforms mentioned in the fiscal Plan but not included in the plan projections	Category 3: Additional reforms beyond those in the Fiscal Plan	Incremental impact of reforms in Categories 2 & 3
Tax reform	No specific actions are included in the plan projections.	The plan proposes as a measure in the future (p.63) to: “Overhaul of the tax system of Puerto Rico to stimulate growth by lowering the statutory marginal tax rates and broadening the tax base by eliminating many exemptions, deductions, credits, and incentives.”	The reform guideline in Category 2 should concentrate on the corporate sector by: unifying the tax regime for both new and existing companies; reducing rates; eliminating inefficient deductions; doing away with municipal tax on inventories; simplifying the tax code and eliminating incentives to multinational firms that take the form of tax breaks and tax credits; and creating a single tax code for local and multinational firms. Also, on the taxation of SMEs, the reform would: reduce the overall tax burden; remove constraints to investment by Puerto Rican-owned businesses; and establish tax credits	The adoption of these tax reforms results in a bump up in growth for a 10-year period that provides an additional \$2.4 billion over FY2022-FY2046. ²²

²² The amount of cumulative surplus increase from the tax reforms is \$3.1 billion for the period FY2022-FY2051.

			<p>to encourage investments in technology and productivity.</p> <p>Other areas of reform include: (i) strip the authority of PRIDCO to grant tax exemptions; (ii) update the land registry to raise property valuations and reset rates to yield needed revenues; and (iii) institute a uniform cost-benefit analysis process for all business tax credits and subsidies, eliminating those with poor returns and tie credits to quantifiable targets.</p>	
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Appendix 6 – Model Tables and Results

Table 1. April 2021 Fiscal Plan with Current Debt Service Schedule

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Outturn in the 2021 Fiscal Plan															
Annual impact of structural reform															
Private sector labor/Welfare reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PPPs/Energy reform	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Doing Business reform	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education (post-FY2023)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cumulative impact of structural reform															
Private sector labor/Welfare reform	0	0	0	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
PPPs/Energy reform	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Doing Business reform	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education (post-FY2023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0.1	0.2	0.55	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Real GNP growth (annual rate)	1.5%	(1.5%)	(0.7%)	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	0.9%	0.1%	(0.3%)	(0.2%)	(0.8%)	(0.8%)	(0.9%)	(0.9%)	(1.5%)
Factor	1.01502	0.98463	0.99282	1.00439	1.00673	1.01496	1.00880	1.00091	0.99745	0.99784	0.99167	0.99201	0.99109	0.99077	0.98462
Nominal GNP growth (annual rate)	2.6%	(0.2%)	0.7%	1.9%	2.2%	3.1%	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Factor	1.02637	0.99759	1.00715	1.01937	1.02201	1.03057	1.02444	1.01643	1.01318	1.01316	1.00680	1.00695	1.00618	1.00599	1.00001
Primary surplus (millions of \$)	1,716	1,320	1,071	1,265	1,334	1,478	1,407	1,346	1,217	1,009	802	609	401	207	(119)
Primary surplus less total debt service 2/	926	549	319	640	730	896	849	661	557	375	195	30	0	(163)	(457)
memo item:															
Nominal GNP	73,333	73,156	73,679	75,106	76,759	79,106	81,040	82,371	83,457	84,555	85,130	85,722	86,252	86,768	86,769
real GNP	6,076	5,983	5,940	5,966	6,006	6,096	6,150	6,155	6,140	6,126	6,075	6,027	5,973	5,918	5,827
Debt service 2/	790	771	752	625	604	582	559	685	660	634	607	579	400	370	338

Source: April 2021 fiscal plan excel model.

1/ Cumulative column covers FY2022-46 and is the geometric cumulative growth rate and sum totals of the primary surplus, debt service, and the primary surplus less debt service.

2/ This is the primary surplus in the April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, less the debt service in the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Et. Al., No. 17 BK 3283-LTS, July 30, 2021.

Table 1. April 2021 Fiscal Plan with Current Debt Service Schedule (concluded)

	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	Cumulative 1/
Outturn in the 2021 Fiscal Plan																
Annual impact of structural reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Private sector labor/Welfare reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
PPPs/Energy reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Doing Business reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Education (post-FY2023)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Cumulative impact of structural reform																
Private sector labor/Welfare reform	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
PPPs/Energy reform	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Doing Business reform	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Other reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Education (post-FY2023)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	
Total	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.8	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.9	
Real GNP growth (annual rate)	(1.1%)	(0.9%)	(0.8%)	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.3%)	-8.77%
Factor	0.98875	0.99080	0.99237	0.99362	0.99460	0.99458	0.99477	0.99504	0.99526	0.99553	0.99590	0.99618	0.99642	0.99695	0.99719	
Nominal GNP growth (annual rate)	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	
Factor	1.00503	1.00925	1.01124	1.01235	1.01335	1.01333	1.01370	1.01379	1.01416	1.01433	1.01489	1.01499	1.01532	1.01586	1.01611	
Primary surplus (millions of \$s)	(324)	(481)	(629)	(775)	(1,149)	(1,234)	(1,331)	(1,437)	(1,544)	(1,627)	(1,737)	(1,865)	(1,992)	(2,105)	(2,237)	4,533
Primary surplus less total debt service 2/	(628)	(751)	(862)	(970)	(1,308)	(1,393)	(1,490)	(1,596)	(1,703)	(1,787)	(1,737)	(1,865)	(1,992)	(2,105)	(2,237)	(6,382)
memo item:																
Nominal GNP	87,205	88,011	89,000	90,100	91,303	92,520	93,788	95,081	96,427	97,809	99,266	100,754	102,297	103,920	105,594	
real GNP	5,761	5,708	5,665	5,629	5,598	5,568	5,539	5,511	5,485	5,461	5,439	5,418	5,399	5,382	5,367	
Debt service 2/	304	270	233	195	159	159	159	159	159	159	-	-	-	-	-	10,915

Source: April 2021 fiscal plan excel model.

1/ Cumulative column covers FY2022-46 and is the geometric cumulative growth rate and sum totals of the primary surplus, debt service, and the primary surplus less debt service.

2/ This is the primary surplus in the April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, less the debt service in the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Et Al., No. 17 BK 3283-LTS, July 30, 2021.

Table 2. 2021 Fiscal Plan Augmented with Labor Market and Ease of Doing Business (EODB) and Tax Reforms

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Projection: April 2021 Fiscal Plan Augmented with Labor Market, Ease of Doing Business (Product Market) and Tax															
Annual impact of structural reform	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector labor/Welfare reform	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPPs/Energy reform	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doing Business reform	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education (post-FY2023)	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative impact of structural reform	0	0	0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Private sector labor/Welfare reform	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PPPs/Energy reform	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Doing Business reform	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax reform (annual impact only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education (post-FY2023)	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real GNP growth (annual rate)	1.50%	-1.54%	-0.33%	0.87%	1.39%	2.29%	1.78%	1.09%	0.65%	0.69%	0.10%	0.14%	0.06%	0.03%	-0.54%
Nominal GNP growth (annual rate)	2.64%	-0.24%	1.11%	2.38%	2.93%	3.87%	3.36%	2.66%	2.24%	2.24%	1.63%	1.65%	1.58%	1.57%	1.01%
Primary surplus (millions of \$s)	1,716	1,320	1,106	1,341	1,480	1,708	1,736	1,787	1,764	1,666	1,571	1,494	1,403	1,331	1,127
Primary surplus less total debt service	926	548	354	715	876	1,126	1,177	1,102	1,104	1,031	964	914	1,003	961	789
memo item:															
nominal GNP	73,333	73,156	73,967	75,726	77,944	80,960	83,677	85,903	87,826	88,792	91,253	92,759	94,228	95,706	96,678
real GNP	6,076	5,983	5,963	6,015	6,099	6,239	6,349	6,419	6,461	6,505	6,512	6,521	6,525	6,527	6,492
Debt service	790	771	752	625	604	582	559	685	660	634	607	579	400	370	338

Sources: Test 3_Coverage of Gap_April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, Test 3 Sub calc_Coverage of Gap_April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, and the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of July 2021.

1/ Cumulative column is for 2022-46, and is the geometric cumulative growth rate and sum totals of the primary surplus, debt service, and the primary surplus less debt service.

Table 2. 2021 Fiscal Plan Augmented with Labor Market and Ease of Doing Business (EODB) and Tax Reforms (concluded)

	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	Cumulative 1/
Projection: April 2021 Fiscal Plan Augmented with Labor Market, Ease of Doing Business (Product Market) and Tax																
Annual impact of structural reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private sector labor/welfare reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PPPs/Energy reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Doing Business reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tax reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Education (post-FY2023)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Cumulative impact of structural reform																
Private sector labor/welfare reform	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
PPPs/Energy reform	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Doing Business reform	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Tax reform (annual impact only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Education (post-FY2023)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	
Total	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.8	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	
Real GNP growth (annual rate)	-0.14%	0.05%	0.20%	0.31%	0.40%	0.40%	0.42%	0.45%	0.47%	0.51%	0.53%	0.56%	0.59%	0.63%	0.66%	11.81%
Nominal GNP growth (annual rate)	1.50%	1.91%	2.10%	2.20%	2.29%	2.29%	2.33%	2.34%	2.38%	2.39%	2.45%	2.46%	2.49%	2.54%	2.57%	67.78%
Primary surplus (millions of \$)	1,050	1,028	1,020	1,018	793	862	925	984	1,049	1,142	1,217	1,281	1,352	1,446	1,529	32,418
Primary surplus less total debt service	746	759	786	823	634	703	766	825	889	983	1,217	1,281	1,352	1,446	1,529	21,504
memo item:																
nominal GNP	98,130	100,008	102,109	104,358	106,752	109,200	111,744	114,358	117,076	119,879	122,817	125,838	128,975	132,255	135,653	
real GNP	6,483	6,486	6,499	6,519	6,545	6,571	6,599	6,628	6,659	6,693	6,729	6,767	6,806	6,849	6,894	
Debt service	304	270	233	195	159	159	159	159	159	159	-	-	-	-	-	10,915

Sources: Test 3: Coverage of Gap, April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, Test 3 Sub calc, Coverage of Gap, April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, and the Seventh Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of July 2021.
1/Cumulative column is for 2022-46, and is the geometric cumulative growth rate and sum totals of the primary surplus, debt service, and the primary surplus less debt service.

Appendix 7—Individual Impact of Structural Reforms

Table 3. Impact of additional structural reforms on the cumulative surplus (FY2022-FY2046)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Primary surplus (all reforms)	1,716	1,320	1,106	1,341	1,480	1,708	1,736	1,787	1,764	1,666	1,571	1,494	1,403	1,331	1,127
Primary surplus (all reforms except tax reform)	1,716	1,320	1,071	1,288	1,418	1,634	1,651	1,690	1,665	1,565	1,469	1,390	1,297	1,223	1,017
Primary surplus (all reforms except additional labor reform)	1,716	1,320	1,106	1,318	1,397	1,561	1,522	1,503	1,407	1,232	1,060	903	730	573	285
Primary surplus (all reforms except additional EODB reform)	1,716	1,320	1,106	1,341	1,480	1,699	1,706	1,725	1,669	1,536	1,406	1,292	1,164	1,052	810
Primary surplus (2021 fiscal plan)	1,716	1,320	1,071	1,265	1,334	1,478	1,407	1,346	1,217	1,009	802	609	401	207	(119)
Impact of labor reform	-	-	-	23	84	147	214	284	357	433	511	591	673	757	842
Impact of EODB reforms	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	10	30	62	95	129	165	202	239	278	317
Impact of tax reform	(0)	(0)	35	53	63	74	85	97	98	100	102	104	106	108	110

1/ Cumulative column is the sum totals over FY2022-FY2046

Sources: Test 3_Coverage of Gap_April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, Test 3 Subcalc_Coverage of Gap_April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, and April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model.

Table 3. Impact of additional structural reforms on the cumulative surplus (FY2022-FY2046), concluded

	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	Cumulative 1/
Primary surplus (all reforms)	1,050	1,028	1,020	1,018	793	882	925	984	1,049	1,142	1,217	1,281	1,352	1,446	1,529	32,418
Primary surplus (all reforms except tax reform)	937	912	901	897	689	736	796	852	913	1,004	1,076	1,136	1,204	1,294	1,373	30,031
Primary surplus (all reforms except additional labor reform)	119	3	(103)	(206)	(536)	(575)	(626)	(684)	(741)	(773)	(830)	(903)	(974)	(1,028)	(1,100)	13,512
Primary surplus (all reforms except additional EODB reform)	692	626	573	524	250	268	277	281	298	322	334	333	336	359	368	25,122
Primary surplus (2021 fiscal plan)	(324)	(481)	(629)	(775)	(1,149)	(1,234)	(1,331)	(1,437)	(1,544)	(1,627)	(1,737)	(1,865)	(1,992)	(2,105)	(2,237)	4,533
Impact of labor reform	931	1,025	1,122	1,224	1,329	1,438	1,550	1,667	1,789	1,916	2,047	2,184	2,326	2,474	2,628	18,907
Impact of EODB reforms	358	402	447	494	543	594	648	703	760	820	883	948	1,016	1,087	1,161	7,297
Impact of tax reform	113	116	118	121	124	126	129	132	135	138	142	145	148	152	156	2,387

1/ Cumulative column is the sum totals over FY2022-FY2046

Sources: Test 3, Coverage of Gap, April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, Test 3 Sub calc, Coverage of Gap, April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model, and April 2021 Fiscal Plan Model.